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FROM THE BEQUEST OF

ALAIN CAMPBELL WHITE

Class of 1902

OF NEW YORK.

The Boke of Saint Albans

The Boke of Saint Albans

BY

DAME JULIANA BERNERS

CONTAINING

TREATISES ON HAWKING, HUNTING, AND COTE ARMOUR:

PRINTED AT SAINT ALBANS BY THE SCHOOLMASTER-PRINTER IN 1486

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE

With an Introduction by

WILLIAM BLADES

AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TYPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CAXTON"

LONDON
ELLIOT STOCK, 62 PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1899

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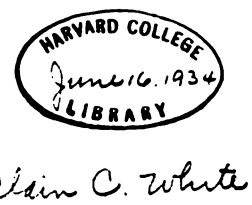

Alain C. White

"Manhood I am, therefore I me delyght
To hunt and hawke, to nourish up and fede
The greyhounde to the course, the hawke to th' flight,
And to bestryde a good and lusty stede."

From SIR THOMAS MORE'S *Poems.*

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Introduction.

EVERAL independent printing preſſes were eſtabliſhed in England before the cloſe of the fifteenth century; and from them iſſued numerous books which are invaluable to all ſtudents of antiquity from the light they throw upon the ſocial habits and literary progreſs of our nation. Of theſe it may ſafely be ſaid that not one exceeds in intereſt that work of an unknown typographer, which is here preſented in facſimile, and which, from the town in which it was compiled, as well as printed, is known to all bibliographers as "The Book of St. Albans." This work has always been a favourite, partly becauſe our feelings are appealed to in favour of the writer who for centuries has taken rank as England's earlieſt poeteſs, and is ſtill, in all our Biographical Dictionaries, reckoned among "noble authors;" and partly becauſe we love myſteries, and a myſtery has always enſhrouded the nameleſs printer. The ſubjects, too, ſo curiouſly alliterative—Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, have an enticing and antique flavour about them, being juſt thoſe with which, at that period, every man claiming to be "gentle" was expected to be familiar; while ignorance of their laws and language was to confeſs himſelf a "churl."

As to the language and orthography of the book, it is a never-failing ſource of intereſt, being quite different from any other printed work of the fifteenth century, except the St. Albans' Chronicle from the ſame preſs. Among bibliographers it ranks as "*rariſſimus*," the known copies being ſo few that they might probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Looking at the book, then, all round, it will be a convenient plan to conſider theſe ſubjects ſeparately, and to treat the volume in its four aſpects of Authorſhip, Typography and Bibliography, Subject-matter, and Philology.

CHAPTER I.

Authorship.

ISTORIANS and Biographers, together with Librarians and Bookſellers, have a natural antipathy to anonymous books; and, wherever they can, are willing to accept the smalleſt amount of evidence as proof of paternity. It ſaves much trouble and avoids numerous errors in cataloguing, when a recogniſed name can be aſſociated with an anonymous work. From this tendency a bad habit has ariſen of attributing to particular writers books concerning which the evidence of authorſhip is doubtful, if not altogether untruſtworthy.

In this very book we have a ſtriking inſtance of ſuch erroneous attribution. The three treatiſes, of which the book is made up, are quite diſtinct, and to a portion only of one of theſe is there any author's name attached. Yet that name, "Dam Julyans Barnes," altered by degrees to "Dame Juliana Berners," is now univerſally received as the name of the authoreſs of the whole volume. With even leſs ſhow of reaſon ſhe is credited with the authorſhip of a "Treatiſe on Fiſhing" for which there is not the ſhadow of evidence, that treatiſe having been added ten years later by Wynken de Worde, who, when reprinting the Book of St. Albans, thought that the subject of Fiſhing would complete the work as a Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

There are really four diſtinct tractates in the Book of St. Albans, although the two laſt being on Heraldry are generally counted as one.

The firſt is on Hawking; to this no name of the author is attached, but it has a prologue which no one acquainted with the other writings of the printer can doubt to be his. Of this we ſhall have more to ſay anon.

The ſecond tractate is on Hunting: it is ſpecially aſſociated with the name of Dame Juliana Berners, and will require a more extended elucidation than the others.

Here the evidence of authorſhip is as good as for moſt pieces of fifteenth-century production—a period at which literary rights did not exiſt, and when the ſcribe, if at all acquainted with the ſubject upon which the book he was copying treated, did not ſcruple to interpolate his own ideas, and that without any egotiſtical vanity, but merely from a feeling that all books being written for the good of men, and not from vanity in the author, it was a duty to improve them where poſſible. But as improvement moſtly meant the addition of ſomething on the ſame ſubject taken from another manuſcript, we have the conſtant occurrence of one MS. being a compilation of two or three others, and yet appearing under the name of the laſt compiler.

In this treatiſe on Hunting we have the expreſs ſtatement at the end of the twenty-fourth page—"Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes." This might certainly apply to the tranſcription only, but, when taken with Wynken de Worde's verſion, the probability is, that the lady compiled as well as wrote it. In the reprint by Wynken de Worde, only ten years later than the original, he varies the colophon thus:—"¶ Explicit dame Julyans Bernes doctryne in her boke of huntynge," the whole reprint ending "Enprynted at weſtmeſtre by Wynkyn the Worde the yere of thyncarnacōn of our lorde. M. CCCC. lxxxxvj." So that he, a contemporary, evidently believed her to be the authoreſs. Later authorities attributed the whole book to her pen, but as they were in poſſeſſion of no more evidence than we now are, and probably not ſo much, we ſhould attach no weight to ſuch ſtatements, which were founded ſimply on a vivid imagination.

But what is known of the lady who is admitted to have compiled the twenty-four pages on Hunting? Who was Dame Julians Barnes? Here, unleſs a ſentimental and inventive ſympathy be employed to throw an artificial light upon the darkneſs, we are in total ignorance. A biography of her has certainly been written, and all our Dictionaries and Encyclopædias devote a page or two to her hiſtory, which, in 1810, under Haſlewood's nurture, attained its full development. Even ſo far back as 1549, or nearly a century after her ſuppoſed death, the learned Bale, who wrote an account of all our Engliſh celebrities, allows his gallantry to bedeck her memory with garments fine. "Fœmina illuſtris!" he exclaims, "corporis et animi dotibus abundans ac forma elegantia ſpectabilis" (An illuſtrious lady! abundantly giſted, both in body and mind, and charming in the elegance of her mien). Conſidering that the name of the lady is the whole of the text upon which Bale had to build, this is by no means a bad ſpecimen of imaginative biography, and became a good foundation for future commentators. The ſtory, however, fared rather badly at firſt; for Holinſhed, in 1577, while echoing Bale very exactly, is made, by a curious error of the printer, who miſtook the letters *rn* for *m*, to call the authoreſs Julyan Be*m*es; while Baker in his Chronicles, too careleſs even to refer to the original text, adds another blunder to the ſtory, and, thinking that Julyan muſt be a man's name, dubs the authoreſs "a gentleman of excellent giſts, who wrote certain treatiſes of Hawking and Hunting."

Chauncy, in 1700 (Hiſtory of Hertfordſhire), reſtored her ſex to the lady, and then ſet to work upon making a family hiſtory for her. His firſt diſcovery was that, being a "Dame," ſhe was of noble blood. Finding alſo that the family name of Lord Berners was, in olden time, ſpelt occaſionally Barnes, he ſoon ſupplied a father for our authoreſs, in the perſon of Sir James Berners. And ſo the game of making hiſtory went on merrily up to the time of Joſeph Haſlewood, who, in 1810, reprinted Wynken de Worde's

edition of the Book of St. Albans, and ſupplied a full-blown biography of the authoreſs, giving particulars of her birth and education, the occupations of her youthful days, and a moſt impoſing pedigree. Let us quote Haſlewood's own words: "Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, otherwiſe Berners, who has been generally deſignated as the authoreſs of the preſent volume, is ſuppoſed to have been born, towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, at Roding-Berners, in the county of Eſſex. The received report is that ſhe was the daughter of Sir James Berners, whoſe ſon was created Baron Berners, temp. Henry IV., and that ſhe once held the ſituation of Prioreſs of Sopwell Nunnery, in Hertfordſhire." He then attributes to her the authorſhip of all four works in the Book of St. Albans. The difficulty of accounting for a lady ſo placed writing upon ſuch ſubjects, is cleverly, if not ſatisfactorily ſettled by aſſuming that ſhe paſſed her teens at court, partaking of the amuſements of the field, and writing for her own uſe a common-place book on various ſubjects. Then retiring through diſappointment (doubtleſs a love affair) to a cloiſter, her rank raiſed her to the poſition of prioreſs. There in her ſecluſion, writing amidſt the ſolitude of liſtleſs hours and vain regrets, ſhe verſified the general rules of ſport from her own pleaſant recollection, and from the diaries of her youthful happineſs, which fortunately ſhe had preſerved. If we remember the mania which ſeized all claſſes for diary-keeping at the beginning of this century, when Haſlewood wrote this, it will deepen our ſenſe of humour to note that he attributes private diary-keeping to a young lady who lived *ante* 1450.

But enough of ſuch ſham biography; let us return to facts.

The word "Dame" did not in the fifteenth century, as it does now, imply any connection with a titled family, it meant ſimply Miſtreſs or Mrs. Chaucer ſpeaks of Dame Partlet in this ſenſe; and had the Dame Julyans Barnes of the fifteenth century lived now, ſhe would have been juſt "Mrs. Barnes."

Similarity of name in hiſtory, like ſimilarity of ſound in philology.

is a will-o'-the-wiſp which has led many a writer into a bog. Allowing that Lord Berners' name was ſometimes ſpelt Barnes, is that ſufficient reaſon for making our authoreſs a member of his family? I think not.

That the greater portion of the book on Hunting was compiled by Miſtreſs Barnes, is probably correct,* and had ſhe written much more, and produced even an original work on the ſubject, ſhe would not have ſtood alone, even at that early period, as an authoreſs. Cryſtine de Piſan, two of whoſe works were printed by Caxton, was contemporary with Julians Barnes, and left not only numerous original writings behind her—one of which was upon the Art of War—but left her mark, and that no mean nor ignoble one, upon the political courſe and moral development of her countrymen. But Dame Julyans' work upon Hunting is certainly not original, as indeed very few works upon any ſubject were at that period. This is evident from a glance at the text and the grouping of the ſubjects. It begins with diſtinguiſhing the varieties of beaſts and their ages; the proper names by which to deſignate the beaſts, ſingly and together; on hunting and dreſſing a Roe, a Boar, a Hare; of flaying; of the horns of a Roebuck; of the Hart; of the ſeasons; of the Hare. Then follows, from another ſource, an interpolation of a diſcourſe between a Maſter of the Hunt and his man, going over portions of the ſame ground again; and this ended, we get back again to the original MS. and the diſmemberment of various beaſts. All through, with the exception of the interpolated converſation, the text is addreſſed to "My deare childe." Thus we read—"Do ſo, my child;" "Think what I ſay, my ſon;" "My lief childer;" "Say, child, where you go? my dame taught you ſo." Evidently that portion was originally written for a mother to uſe

* Taking Berners and Barnes to be the ſame word, it is curious to note—in connection with the work attributed to Dame Juliana, viz., The Book of Hunting—that the maſters of that ſport employed men called *Berners*, to be ready with relays of horſes and to feed the hounds.—*See* Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words."

as a ſchool-book, by which her ſon would learn to read, and, at the ſame time, become familiar with the terms of venery.

In the Bodleian Library is a ſmall manuſcript on the Terms of the Chaſe, the beginning of which is:—

> "Mi dere ſones, where ye fare, be frith or by fell,
> Take good hede in his tyme how Triſtram wol tell."

This manuſcript was probably copied by ſome youth as a ſchool-exerciſe, which would account for the following odd colophon—"Explicit, expliceat, ludere ſcriptor eat."

Compare the above with the opening ſtanza of the verſes we attribute to Miſtreſs Barnes:—

> "Wherefoever ye fare, by frith or by fell,*
> My dear child, take heed how Triſtram doth you tell." †

The reſt of the Oxford MS. is in ſimilar accord with the print, but nowhere in it is there a word about Miſtreſs Barnes.

The words "Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes" have been conſidered to prove that the lady was alive when the book was printed. If, however, Sir James Berners were her father, of which there is no evidence, ſhe muſt have been cloſe upon a hundred years old in 1486, as he died in 1390. But this is importing a needleſs difficulty into the theory, which is not rendered more probable by making the authoreſs and printer contemporary.

It may here be as well to ſay a few words about Sopwell Nunnery, over which, without a particle of evidence, our authoreſs is ſuppoſed to have preſided. Sopwell Nunnery, Hertfordſhire, was founded about 1140, under the rule of St. Benedict, and ſubject to the Abbot of St. Albans, from which it was not far

* "By frith or by fell" = by foreſt or by plain; but ſee Halliwell's Dictionary.

† Sir Triſtram, the well-known knight of the Round Table, was a mighty hunter, and the great authority upon all ſubjects connected with the chaſe. Popular belief attributed to him the origin of all the ſpecial terms uſed in hunting, and his name was invoked to give authority to any ſtatement upon this ſubject, juſt as in a later century the arithmetical rules of Cocker give riſe to the popular phraſe—"According to Cocker."

diſtant. The rule of life among the inmates was very ſevere, and at the firſt the nuns were encloſed under locks and bolts, made additionally ſure by the ſeal, on the door, of the Abbot for the time being (Chauncy's Hiſtory, p. 466). How long this laſted, and how the nuns liked it, hiſtory ſaith not; but, in 1338, a re-organiſation had become imperative, and the Abbot of St. Albans, among other inſtructions, ordered that no nun ſhould lodge out of the houſe, and no gueſt within it (Newcome, p. 468). There does not ſeem much ſcope left here for the Prioreſs to take an active part in field ſports, though a hundred and fifty years later, which was about the period of our "Dame," many relaxations of the ſtrict rules may have become common. But, then, we have apparently accurate liſts of all the Prioreſſes of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, and the name of Juliana Barnes does not appear at all in them. The known dates are these:—In 1416, Matilda de Flamſtede was Prioreſs. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, ſhe was ſucceeded by Letitia Wyttenham. The next whose name is known was Joan Chapell; the date of her appointment is not recorded, but as ſhe was ſet aſide in 1480 on account of her age, ſhe had probably occupied the poſition for many years. In 1480, Elizabeth Webb ſucceeded Joan Chapell.

What is really known of the Dame is almoſt nothing, and may be ſummed up in the following few words. She probably lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and ſhe poſſibly compiled from exiſting MSS. ſome rhymes on Hunting.

There is ſtill the authorſhip of the other parts of the book to determine, and if ſimilarity of wording and phraſeology may be taken as evidence, they were all from one pen.

At the end of the book on Heraldry the printer has put the following—"Here endeth the book of Blaſing of Arms tranſlated and compiled together at Seynt Albons." Here we have the printer's own ſtatement as to the origin of his text, and doubtleſs this, as well as the treatiſe on Hawking, were made up or "compiled" from more

than one manuſcript in French. Haſlewood gives a liſt of ſuch as are in the Britiſh Muſeum, in ſeveral of which portions of the printed work are contained. Works on Hunting and Hawking were not uncommon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and are ſtill found in all large collections of manuſcripts. There were ſeveral in the libraries of the Dukes of Burgundy in the fifteenth century, and many are ſtill extant in the national collections of England and France.

The other tractates in the volume have an origin very ſimilar to that of the Book of Hunting. The Book of Hawking is an evident compilation from ſeveral manuſcripts, which accounts perhaps for its deficiency in arrangement and want of continuity. The Book of Coat Armour alſo has two diſtinct ſources in contemporary works, one of which was the "De Officio Militari" of Nicholas Upton. From this the ſchoolmaſter copied Book IV. almoſt word for word, ſupplementing it from "The Book of the Lineage of Coat Armour," as ſtated already. The only other literary work which can be attributed to our printer is the extenſive compilation known as the St. Albans' Chronicle or the Fructus Temporum. But neither in the Chronicle, where he ſimply combined two hiſtories into one, nor in the Book of St. Albans, which is alſo a compilation, does the ſchoolmaſter ſhow any literary ability above the average of ſcholars of his period.

As ſpecimens of the ſchoolmaſter's powers of compoſition we annex the following, the originals of which can be ſeen in the enſuing facſimile pages:—

Prologue to the Book of Hawking.

"In ſo much that gentlemen and honeſt perſons have great delight in Hawking, and deſire to have the manner to take hawks: and alſo how and in what wiſe they ſhould guide them ordinately: and to know the gentle terms in communing of their hawks: and to underſtand their ſickneſſes and infirmities, and to know medicines for them according, and the many notable terms that be uſed in hawking

both of their hawks and of the ſowls that their hawks ſhall ſlay. Therefore this book following in a due form ſhows very knowledge of ſuch pleaſure to gentlemen and perſons diſpoſed to ſee it."

Prologue to Miſtress Barnes' Compilation on Hunting.

"Likewiſe, as in the Book of Hawking aforeſaid are written and noted the terms of pleaſure belonging to gentlemen having delight therein, in the ſame manner this book following ſhoweth to ſuch gentle perſons the manner of Hunting for all manner of beaſts, whether they be beaſts of Venery, or of Chace, or Rascal. And alſo it ſhoweth all the terms convenient as well to the hounds as to the beaſts aforeſaid. And in certain there be many diverſe of them as it is declared in the book following."

Prologue to the Book of Coat Armour.

"Here in this book following is determined the lineage of Coat Armours: and how gentlemen ſhall be known from ungentle men, and how bondage began firſt in angel and after ſucceeded in man kind, as it is here ſhowed in proceſs, both in the childer of Adam and alſo of Noe, and how Noe divided the world in three parts to his three ſons. Alſo there be ſhowed the nine colours in Arms figured by the nine orders of Angels, and it is ſhowed by the foreſaid colours which be worthy and which be royal; and of regalities which be noble and which be excellent. And there be here the vertues of Chivalry, and many other notable and famous things, to the pleaſure of noble perſons ſhall be ſhowed, as the works following witneſſes, whoſoever liketh to ſee them and read them, which were too long now to rehearſe. And after theſe notable things aforeſaid followeth the Blaſing of all manner Arms in Latin, French, and Engliſh."

So wrote the ſchoolmaſter. Let us now ſee what kind of book this is typographically.

CHAPTER II.

Typography and Bibliography.

OLD books muſt be loved, and their idioſyncraſies carefully ſtudied, before they will yield up *all* their treaſures; that done, the obſervant lover will obtain poſſeſſion of both ſoul and body; he may revel in the intellectual feaſt provided by the author, or he may ſtudy the material and mechanical features of the books as repreſented by the peculiarities of paper and the habits and cuſtoms of the various printers. Then, by grouping theſe as a botaniſt does his flowers, according to their organiſation into claſſes, orders, genera, and ſpecies, he may extract from his volumes true replies to queſtions which otherwiſe would remain hidden for ever. So true is the dictum, "The Mind it is which ſees, and not the Eye alone."

Many bibliophiles, however, of education and taſte have been poſitively blind when outſide the circle of their own particular ſtudies. So it was with the Rev. Dr. M'Neille, a well-known critic and book-collector of ſixty years ago. When addreſſing Dr. Dibdin he wrote thus of "The Book of St. Albans"—"This book is itſelf uſeleſs, and only a *bon morceau* for the quizzical collector." With ſuch feelings towards one of the moſt curious works which this country produced during the infancy of the printing preſs, it was ſimply impoſſible that the intereſt of its pages ſhould be revealed to him; and however rich in divinity and *editiones principes* of the claſſics the library of the

worthy doctor may have been, it is evident that our Book of St. Albans could never have been aught but an alien on *his* book-ſhelves.

The works printed by William Caxton were almoſt without exception in the Engliſh tongue, while the contemporary preſſes of Oxford, St. Albans, and Machlinia were nearly all in Latin. Of the eight books at preſent known to have been printed at St. Albans, the only two in Engliſh were the "Fructus Temporum" and the work under review. The "Fructus" or St. Albans' Chronicle is the ſame as that printed two years previouſly by Caxton, with the addition of certain eccleſiaſtical events and Papal chronology, probably added by the printer himſelf to pleaſe the monks.

The Book of St. Albans' and the St. Albans' Chronicle make a claſs of themſelves; but as it is impoſſible to underſtand their poſition without a glance at the other works from the ſame preſs, we will give a tabulated deſcription of the whole eight.

BOOKS PRINTED AT ST. ALBANS IN FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

	Title of Book.	Language.	Size.	Date of Printing.	No. of Printed Leaves.	Type	Size of Printed Page.	Signatures.	Printed Initials.	Ink.	Device.	Woodcuts.	Lines in Page.
1	Auguſtini Dacti elegancie	Latin	4to	n. d.	18	1	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	black	none	none	36
2	Laur: de Saona Rhetorica nova	Latin	4to	1480	81	2–1	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	24
3	Alberti queſt. de modo Significandi.	Latin	4to	1480	46	3–1	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
4	Joan: Canonici Queſt. ſup. Phys. Ariſt.	Latin	fol.	1481	174	3	8 × 5	signed	none	black	none	none	44
5	Exempla ſacre ſcripture	Latin	4to	1481	83	3	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
6	Ant. Andreæ ſuper Logica Ariſtotelis	Latin	4to	1482	335	3	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
7	Chronicles of England	Engl.	fol.	1483?	295	2	8 × 5	every leaf signed	yes	black & red	with	yes	32
8	The Book of St. Albans	Engl.	fol.	1486	88	2–4	8 × 5	signed	yes	black & red	with	yes	32

But who was the printer? What was his name? Was he aſſociated with the great Abbey? and is there any internal or external evidence in his works to connect him with any other printer or any other town?

The only notice we have of the printer is an accidental one by Wynken de Worde, who, in reprinting the St. Albans' Chronicle, ſays

in the colophon, "Here endith this prefent Chronicle . . . compiled in a book and alfo enprinted by our fometime Schoolmafter of St. Alban." He was a fchoolmafter, then, and this will account for the nature of his early works, all fcholaftic and all in Latin. Not till the end of his typographical career did he realife the fact that the printing-prefs, inftead of being the hobby of a few learned men, was the educator of the people, the whole nation; and then he gave his countrymen what they wanted—a hiftory of their own country and a book upon the whole (secular) duty of the gentleman, as then underftood.

The name of the fchoolmafter-printer is quite unknown. No notice of him is found in the records of the Abbey, nor does he appear in any contemporary document. Yet here, as in Miftrefs Barnes's cafe, imagination has come to the refcue and a legendary name has been provided.

Finding that the Prologue to the Book of Hawking began with the words, "*Infomuch* as gentle men and honeft perfons have great delight in Hawking;" finding alfo that the St. Alban's Chronicle from the fame prefs began thus: "*Infomuch* as it is neceffary;" and bearing in mind that certain old authors had veiled *their* names in the firft words of their works, Dr. Chauncy arrived at the fagacious conclufion that the St. Albans printer wifhed to veil *his* name, which really was "Infomuch." The joke, for it almoft feems like one, does not bear even the fcrutiny which itfelf invites, for although the fchoolmafter ufes the words in two other places, in neither cafe are they at the beginning of a chapter.* It fhould be added that in this the worthy hiftorian of Herefordfhire only followed the lead of both Bale and Pits.

Was he connected with the Abbey? I think not. There is not a word to fuggeft fuch a connection, although we may take it for granted that the Abbot and his fraternity could not have frowned upon

* On sig. a j recto of "Cote Armour" is "Infomuch as all gentlenefs comes of God;" and upon sig. b iij verfo is "Infomuch that in the fifth quadrat," &c. The ufe of the word in thefe cafes could have no veiled meaning, and it was probably only a peculiarity of diction which had become a habit with the fchoolmafter.

the printer, or he would never have eſtabliſhed himſelf. His imprints all mention the town of St. Albans, but never the Abbey, and his poſition was probably ſimilar to that of Caxton, who was ſimply a tenant of the Abbot of Weſtminſter, but, ſo far as is known, nothing more.

Was he connected with Caxton and the Weſtminſter preſs? Without a ſhadow of doubt I ſay, No! Mr. E. Scott, of the MS. department in the Britiſh Muſeum, has indeed ſtrung together a number of ſurmiſes to ſhow that the Schoolmaſter was employed by Caxton, and that all the books without date or place hitherto attributed to Weſtminſter were really printed at St. Albans. But internal evidence is againſt any ſuch gratuitous aſſumption. There is nothing in common between the two printers in any of their habits or cuſtoms except the poſſeſſion of Caxton's No. 3 type. This is the only one of Caxton's types uſed outſide his own office (for W. de Worde, his ſucceſſor in houſe and buſineſs, muſt not be regarded as a ſeparate printer). Caxton employed it from his arrival in England in 1477 till 1484, when it makes its laſt appearance in the headings of "Æſop," the "Order of Chivalry," and "The Golden Legend." In 1485 Caxton obtained a new fount, ſimilar in ſhape and character, and from that time the old No. 3 diſappears to make way for the new and ſmaller type No. 5. This being more ſuited to the taſte of the day, we find the larger and worn fount paſſing over to the country preſs of St. Albans, where the Schoolmaſter firſt uſes it in 1486, being the identical year in which its ſucceſſor appears in Caxton's "Royal Book." We may here obſerve that after the ſtoppage of the St. Albans' Preſs the ſame fount finds its way back again and is ſeen in W. de Worde's reprint, in 1496–97, of the two Engliſh St. Albans books. But the diſcovery of a copy of Caxton's Boethius in the old Grammar School at St. Albans, and the numerous fragments of old books extracted from its covers, are quoted as confirming the idea. Yet the book itſelf and all theſe fragments were from Weſtminſter, not a ſingle one being from a known St. Albans book, and they included the Caxton "Chronicles," 1480, the "Dictes," 1477, and the

ſtill earlier "Life of Jaſon;" ſo that we had better at once remove the whole Weſtminſter preſs, dated and undated, to St. Albans, if ſuch an argument is to have any force. Theſe fragments, indeed, can only point to the fact that the copy of Boethius was bound in the printing office, as was commonly the caſe with the books from Caxton's preſs.

Again, Mr. Scott draws attention to the fact that a page of the St. Albans' Book, 1486, has been copied by a contemporary writer on to the blank leaves of one of Caxton's earlieſt books. 'Tis true; but this copying of part of one book into another, printed ten years before, has no typographical bearing whatever. Laſtly, the name Cauſton appears in an old St. Albans' Regiſter of the early part of the fifteenth century. But this, again, means poſitively nothing. Caxton's name was not at all uncommon; there were Cauſtons or Caxtons in nearly every Engliſh county, and I have quite a long liſt of them.

It is highly probable that Caxton, while at Weſtminſter, in the van of all the literature of his day, would have communications of ſome ſort with the important town of St. Albans; but that the two printers aſſiſted one another in the production of books, is, ſo far as any evidence goes, a pure fiction.

Let us now glance at the bibliographical aſpect of the book.

The work itſelf has no title. It is difficult in our time, accuſtomed as we are to "teeming millions" of books, each with its own title-page, to conceive a period when the preſs ſent out works without even the ſhadow of a title-page. Before the invention of printing, the author ſimply headed his firſt page with the name of the work, as "Here begins the Confeſſio Amantis," or "Hic incipit Parvus Catho," and, without preface or more ado, the text commenced. Sometimes even this little notification was omitted, and, as in Caxton's "Jaſon," "The Cheſs Book," "Tulle," and many other fifteenth-century books, the ſubject of the work had to be learned by reading the text. So it is with the book now under review; it compriſes four diſtinct works, but to one only is there any heading, and that has the bare line "Incipit liber armorum."

The firſt, "The Book of Hawking," ſtarts ſtraight off—"This is the manner to keep Hawks," and occupies three ſignatures, a, b, and c, of eight leaves each, and ſig. d, which has but four leaves, on purpoſe that this portion might be complete alone, if ſo deſired. The ſame idea controlled the arrangement of "The Book of Hunting," which, beginning on ſig. e j, ends with Dame Juliana's "Explicit" on the recto of ſig. f iiij. This left the laſt ſeven pages of the quaternion to be filled up. Now it was a common practice, both with the ſcribes and with the early printers, when they got to the end of their text and found that a page or two of blank paper was left, to occupy the blank pages with ſuch common houſehold aphoriſms or popular rhymes as came eaſily to the memory, or were at hand in ſome other book. So here the ſchoolmaster-printer fills up his vacant pages with a number of odd ſentences and rhymes, moſt of which occur over and over again in numerous manuſcripts of early poetry. Among others we notice the well-known :—

"Ariſe erly,
ſerue God deuouteli,
and the world beſily."
&c. &c.

Alſo the folks proverb :—

"Too wyues in oon hous,
Too cattys and oon mous,
Too dogges and oon boon,
Theis ſhall neū accorde oon."

Then the liſt of proper terms to be uſed by gentlemen and thoſe curious in their ſpeech is of very common occurrence :—

"An herde of Hertis
An herde of all maū dere
A pride of Lionys
A ſleuth of Beeris."
&c. &c.

This was evidently copied from ſome MS., and ends with "¶ Explicit," and nothing more. On the next page we have the proper terms for carving or dismembering beaſts, fowls, and fiſhes, followed on the laſt leaf by a liſt of biſhoprics and provinces.

Having thus filled up all his leaves, the printer begins his third ſubject on a freſh ſignature, and introduces the "Liber Armorum" with the Preface (already printed). A long work on the "Blaſing of Arms" follows, beginning on ſig. ſ j, and ending on ſig. ſ 10.

This is extremely intereſting, both in matter and in the very rude woodcut repreſentations of armorial bearings with which the text is profuſely illuſtrated. Except in one or two caſes of uncommon tints, theſe are all colour-printed, as are the initials to paragraphs. In the Grenville copy, the preſſman having forgotten to roll the "forme," the initials all appear in that ſemi-tinted ſtate which would be the natural reſult of ſuch an omiſſion. We notice, too, that where the coats of arms require, say, three colours on one page, then the initials are alſo in three colours; but if only one colour is required for the arms, only one colour, and that the ſame, is uſed for the initials. Occaſionally, where a peculiar colour was neceſſary, a bruſh was uſed to inſert that tint by hand.

In workmanſhip the St. Albans printer, eſpecially in the Engliſh books, is much inferior to the contemporary iſſue from the Weſtminſter preſs. The types are worſe, the arrangement worſe, the preſſwork worſe, and the ink worſe. From this point of view alone, the theory that he would print for Caxton ſo much better than he did for himſelf, is not worth ſerious conſideration.

The Book of St. Albans went through many editions, particulars of which are difficult to obtain.

1486. The Boke of St. Albans (Brit. Mus.).
149–. By Wynken de Worde "at the ſygne of the Sonne."
1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.).
15—. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London in Fleteſtrete at the ſygne of George next to ſaynt Dunſton's Church by Wyllyam Powell.
15—. By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in Flete Street at the ſygne of the Roſe Garlande by Wylliam Copland for Richard Tottell" (Brit. Mus.).
15—. By W. Copland. "In Lothebury" 4to.
15—. By W. Copland. "In ſaynt Martyns pariſh in the Vinetre upon the three crane wharfe."
1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at London in the Vyentre vppon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wyllyam Copland."
1550. By W. Powell. "Hawkynge Huntynge and Fiſhynge." 8vo. London.
1551? By Abraham Vele.

15—. By Henry Tab. "Imprynted at London in Paul's chyrch yarde by me Hēry Tab" (Brit. Mus.).

15—. By J. Waley. "Imprinted at London in Foſter laen by Johñ Waley" 4to.

1561. By Copland. In this year Copland was fined for "a book of Hawkyng, Huntyng, and fysſhynge cōtrary to the orders of this howse—iiij d" (Herbert, p. 367).

1586. By E. Alde. 4to. (Bib. Dec.).

1590. By John Wolfe "at the ſygne of the Gunne."

1595. By H. Lownes. "The Gentleman's Academie or the Booke of St. Albans * * * Compiled by Juliana Barnes in the year from the incarnation of Chriſt 1486. And now reduced into a better method by G. M. (Gervaſe Markham). London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).

1596. By Wolffe.

1596. By Iſlip. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fiſhing," by Adam Iſllip. 4to.

1596. By E. Alde. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fiſhing," by Edward Alde.

1600. By Wolffe.

1606. By Wolffe.

1614. By Helme. "A Jewell for Gentrie by S. T." 4to. (Brit. Mus.).

1793. "The Book of Cote Armour." London, 4to, reprinted by J. Dallaway, with an excellent introduction (Brit. Mus.).

1810. The Boke of Hawking Hunting and Cote Armour. Hazlewood's reprint. London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).

How did the ſchoolmaſter at St. Albans obtain his types? This is a puzzling queſtion in the preſent ſtate of palæotypography. Mr. Bradſhaw of Cambridge has, by unwearied ſtudy of early printed books, thrown great light upon the connection and genealogy of numerous founts uſed by fifteenth-century printers, and ſyſtematic attention to the minute peculiarities of each printer is doubtleſs the only way in which thoſe old books can be forced to yield up their ſecrets; but the taſk is immenſe, and beyond the powers of any one man to complete. Some day, however, when the palæotypography of this country, as well as of the Continental preſſes, ſhall have received that full technical and philoſophical analyſis which time is ſure to bring, the more fortunate bibliographer of the future will be able with certainty to track the footſteps and operations of the early typefounders, and will be enabled to ſtate for certain to what extent Caxton and the St. Albans printer were their own typefounders, and to what extent and to whom they looked for outside help. As the caſe now ſtands, we can only confeſs our ignorance of where the St. Albans types came from.

CHAPTER III.

The Subjects Treated.

IN the rude civiliſation of the fifteenth century, a year's experience of which would ſend moſt of us to our graves, the mental occupation as well as the bodily recreation of our anceſtors was almoſt confined to hunting and hawking. "Fiſhing with an Angle" came in as a bad third, being too tame a purſuit for men who were no men if not men of war. Mimic war—war on the beaſts of the field and the fowls of the air—war which could be purſued in times of peace, and which yet required knowledge, patience, fortitude, and courage—this had great attractions, and we cannot wonder at the general popularity of theſe purſuits.

The firſt treatiſe in the following reprint is upon Hawking, a paſtime eſſentially ariſtocratic from the great expenſe it entailed in the purchaſe, breeding, and maintenance of the birds. This, indeed, coupled with the diminution of game conſequent on the progreſs of civiliſation and the increaſe of the population, led to the gradual decadence of the ſport, and nearly to its extinction in the eighteenth century, although, in very rare caſes, falconry is even now practiſed.

As we have ſeen, one of the moſt difficult objects in hawking was to obtain an eaſy command of the proper vocabulary, and ſo at firſt ſtart our author inſtructs us in "The manner to ſpeak of Hawks, from the egg." We muſt not ſay a young hawk is hatched, but

"diſcloſed;" they do not breed but "eyer;" it was a want of culture in any falconer to ſay that hawks were building their neſt, they "timbered" it. When the young could firſt leave the neſt they were "Boweſſes," and when they could fly they were "Branchers," and then was the time to catch and train them.

When the young were caught, which was with nets, the firſt thing was to "enſile" them, that is, to "take a needle and thread and ſew up the eyelids," ſo that they "ſee never a dele." After a night and a day the threads were cut ſoftly for fear of breaking the "lyddis of the ighen," then they were fed with well-waſhed fleſh, but kept awake the next night and day, after which they were ſuppoſed to be tame, or "reclaimed."

The various diſeaſes to which Hawks are liable are then explained, and medicines preſcribed for them. Some of theſe are very abſurd and ſome contradictory. Then comes a variety of terms for every movement and habit, for every limb or part of the body, and for almoſt every feather in the plumage. In this minute deſcription the author begins at the feet of the bird and ſo works upwards, as when "Knyghttis been harneſſide."

Next we are inſtructed how important it is to be careful of the manner of guiding the Hawk the firſt time it is ready to "nomme" a partridge; how to reward her by giving her the head and neck, after which on no account is ſhe to fly again till ſhe has "rejoiced," *i.e.*, ſharpened her beak and ſhaken her feathers. More medicines follow, among which is how to get rid of "lies" (lice). "Take a piece of rough blanket and hold it to the fire till it is quite hot; wrap the hawk therein, and without hurting hold her 'ſoftely and ſtylly' in your hands, and all the vermin will creep into the cloth." A happy thought this!

The "Geſſe," or ſtrip of leather by which the Hawk is held when carrying her on the hand, is next deſcribed, together with the creance or long line. More medicines ſtill, and then how to treat Hawks when "in mew," or moulting, a matter of great importance. To promote

"mewing" give the flesh of a kid, a young swan, and especially rats' flesh; stewed adders are also strongly recommended, or chickens which have been fed upon wheat soaked in broth of vipers.

Gout seems a common disease in various parts of the Hawk's body, which may be known by swelling and "ungladness;" also rheum and fever and blains and agrum, which last is cured by a red-hot silver needle thrust into the nostrils. Botches in the jaw should be "kutte with a knyfe." More terms follow for various habits and actions, the last paragraph being upon the variety of Bells used for Hawks. There should be two, one a "semytoyn" (semitone) below the other. "The Bells of Melen (Milan?) were the best, but," says the author, "there be now used Dutchland bells, of a town called durdright (Dordrecht), and they be passing good, sonowre (sonorous) of ringing in shrillness, and well lasting."

The whole ends with a list of various species of Hawks and their appropriateness to the various stations of life, among which are—

An Eagle for an Emperor. A Merlyon for a Lady.
A Gerfalcon for a King. A Goshawk for a Yeoman.
A Peregrine for an Earl. A Sparehawk for a Priest.
A Muskyte for "an holiwater clerke."

The second treatise is upon Hunting, and has a short preface, which probably came, like the first, from the pen of the Schoolmaster.

The work is all in metre, and evidently intended for boys to learn by heart. It begins by telling "my dere chylde" the various kinds of beast to be hunted; the changes of name they take as they grow older; the variety of horns; how to skin and dismember; the various cries and noises to be used; the seasons of hunting various beasts.

Then follow instructions how to hunt the Hare, and what to say to the hounds, who must always be addressed in French, as "arere!" when he enters the kennel-door; "this is the first word, my son, of venery." "Sa sa cy auaunt," "Sweff mon amy sweff," and other similar cries are noted down, some to be shouted twice only and some thrice,

the chief cry being "So how." The knowledge of when and how often these cries should be used was most important, as their proper use would bring "worship among all men." Here, apparently, in the midst of one essay, another is interpolated, and we are treated to a portion of some old dialogue like "The Master of the Hunt," in which the "Man" asks all sorts of questions and the "Master" replies. It might indeed be dubbed "The Hunter's Catechism." This occupies eight pages, and then we fall back upon the original rhyme again and the instructions of the Dame to "my childe," ending with the "Explicit" of Dam Julyans Barnes. Some leaves remaining to be filled up, the moral and other sentences, as already described at page 21, were added.

Perhaps the third treatise upon Coat Armour and the Blason of Arms is the most interesting portion of the book. The quaintness of some of the explanations is very amusing, and many people will find more points of sympathy, both historical and technical, with this than with the others.

The headline, "Incipit Liber Armorum," gives us at once the title of the manuscript from which the text was compiled. "Heraldry Run Mad" might indeed have been an appropriate title for this, as well as all similar tractates; for the author, in his anxiety to honour the science, does not scruple to take the reader back historically not to Noah only, but to Adam, whose spade, he tells us, was the first shield in Heraldry, and who was the first to bear Coat Armour. The argument, if it may so be called, is:—All "gentilnes" comes from God; there were originally in heaven ten Orders of Angels bearing Coat Armour, but now only nine, Lucifer with "mylionys of aungelis" having fallen out of heaven into hell and other places. As a bondman might say that all men come from Adam, so might Lucifer say he and his angels came from heaven.

Cain, for his wickedness, was the first churl, and all his offspring were churls also by the curse of God. Seth, on the other hand, was a gentleman by his father's blessing; Noah, too, was a gentleman by nature, but of his three sons, "Sem, Cham, and Jafeth," Cham, for

his unfilial conduct, was made "ungentle." The addreſs of Noah to his three ſons is curious, and is thus ſupplemented :—

"Of the offſpring of the gentleman Japhet came Abraham, Moſes Aaron, and the prophets, and alſo the King of the right line of Mary, of whom that gentleman Jeſus was born, very God and man, after his manhood King of the land of Judah and of Jews, a gentleman by his mother Mary, and Prince of Coat Armour."

Some ſay that Coat Armour began at the ſiege of Troy, but it was of far greater antiquity than that, and was founded upon the nine Orders of Angels, who were crowned each with a diadem of precious ſtones—the Topaz (truth), Smaragdus (hardihood), Amethyſt (chivalry), Loys (powerful), Ruby (courageous), Sapphire (wiſdom), Diamond, a black ſtone (durable), Carbuncle (doughty and glorious). Theſe repreſent Gentleman, Squire, Knight, Baron, Lord, Earl, Marquis, Duke, and Prince. Here we probably have the origin of the ſhape of various crowns and coronets. Everything is treated in nines, and the nine virtues and nine vices of gentleneſs follow, with nine rejoicings, nine articles that every knight ſhould keep, and nine manner of gentlemen, in which we learn that the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles were all gentlemen of the right line of that worthy conqueror, Judas Machabeus, who in courſe of time had fallen to labour, and ſo were not called gentlemen. The four doctors of the Church—St. Jerome Ambroſe, Auguſtine, and Gregory—were alſo gentlemen of blood and of Coat Armour. There are nine differences of Coat Armour and nine quadrats, all of which are explained. The "Blaſyng of Arms" comes next, the preface to which is by the author, and not by the printer. It begins with the varieties of the Croſs as borne in arms, each being illuſtrated by a rude woodcut printed in its proper colours, and the blaſon, or technical deſcription of each is given in Latin, French, and Engliſh. All varieties of arms follow, with the myſteries of bends, engrail, borders, chequers, balls, cakes, rings, &c., offering but little which can be quoted, but forming an intereſting and uſeful book of reference.

CHAPTER IV.

Philology.

THERE is a ſtrongly marked individuality in the ſpelling throughout all the treatiſes in this work. If the Hunting rhymes belong to Dam Julyans, their orthography, like the proſe portions, is that of the Schoolmaſter, who appears to have been a North-countryman, many words leading to that concluſion. The formation of the plural by adding the letters "is" or "ys" ſtrikes the attention at once. Thus the plural of bells is bellis; egg, eggis; vetch, fetchis; fulmert, fulmertis; hawk, hawkys; herd, herdys; person, personys, and so on. The change of a *y* at the end of a word to an *i* is common, as onli, ſofteli, unthreſti; and for if; algate; awth for all the; bowke; chylder; clepit; clees; knaw; ken; yowre; and many others are Northern. As might be expected, many Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words now obſolete are found, ſuch as benymme, blynne, byzete, canell, clepit, colver, dagon, gobbit, kawe, kydde, liggen, merde, naſethrils, nym,* raton, and many others.

The following vocabulary will ſhow the chief words in which peculiarity of ſpelling or dialect are noticeable:—

alfe, half	*and*, used for "if"	*arn*, are
algate, always	*appillis*, apples	*aſſone*, as ſoon

* In the ſlang of thieves to *ſteal* is to *nim* at this day.

awntelere, antler
awth, aught
awth, all the
barris, bars
beeſtys, beaſts
beke, beak
bellis, bells
bene, be
benymme, take away
blynne, to ceaſe
boon, bone
bodi, body
bowellis, bowels
bott, but
bottre, butter
bowke, crooked
bridde, bird
broght, brought
byſprenged, ſprinkled
byzete, gain
calt, called
calde, called
cattis fleſh, cat's fleſh
canell, cinnamon
calliſh, call (imper.)
chycon, chick
chykynnes, chickens
chooce, choice
chylder, children
clepit, called
cloos, close
communeli, commonly
commythe, cometh
countenanſis, countenances
coluer, a dove
colode, cold
cogh, cough
contenyt, contained
cowples, couples
croampe, cramp
currage, courage
cum, *cumme*, come
dais, days
dagon, a piece
dayſes, daiſies
deeil, a portion
defawte, default
diueris, divers
dookes, ducks
doon, do
doys, does
echeon, each one
ech, each
eeg, egg
eegis, eggs
ellis, else
elis, eels
errabull, arable
eſeli, eaſily
eueri, every
eueroſe, roſewater
euyn, *eeuen*, even
eyre, air
eygh, *eyghen*, eye, eyes
febulneſs, feebleneſs
fechens, ſtoats
faukeneris, falconers
feederis, *federes*, feathers
fetchis, vetches
feldis, fields
foſterys, foreſters
folowys, follows
flee, flay
forder, further
forrgeet, forget
foſtewt, foſt
fowrith, fourth
fulmertis, polecats
gedder, gather
glayre, white of an egg
gobbit, piece
gres, greaſe
groyn, grown
gyde, guide
habull, able
hawkys, hawks
hawtyn, proud
hakke, hack
haare, hare
heepis, heeps
hedgis, hedges
herdys, herds
howndys, hounds
hoole, whole
hoold, *holde*, old
hoom, home
hudge, ſmall
huntid, hunted
hunterys, hunters
hennys, hens
huicles oppon hir houghis
hanylon, wiles of a fox

igh, ighe, iyen, eye, eyes
ingraylyt, engrailled
inowgh, enough
ilich, alike
iren, iron
ilke, each
juse, juice
kawe, call
ken, know
knaw, *knawe*, know
knottis, knots
kneys, knees
kow, cow
knyue, knife
kydde, known
kyndeli, natural
kut, cut
layſerly, leiſurely
lew warme
leppys, leaps
leif, dear
leuer, liver
lies, lice
linne, *lynne*, linen
littyl, little
liggyn, lie
luke water
lyddis of the ighen, eyelids
lymayall, iron filings
looff, loaf
maake, make
mary, marrow
markeris, markers
merde, dung
medecyne, *medeſyn*,
medlide, mingled
meele, *melis*, meal, meals
medill, mingle
moch, much
mony, many
mowothe, mouth
moyſtour, moiſture
myddes, midſt
mynne, mine
naſethrillis, noſtrils
nares, noſtrils
naamys, names
natheleſs, nevertheless
neppe, catmint
nettis, nets
notabull, notable
no moo, no more
nombur, number
not, a nut
nyghtis, nights
nym, *nomme*, take, taken
okys, oaks
onli, only
ony, honey
ones, *onys*, once
oouen, oven
oon, one
oppyn, open
ordenatili
owte, out
parlous, *perlous*, perilous
pennyd, feathered
perſonys, perſons
pellittis, pellets
pike, pick
proceis, proceſs
puttith, putteth
praty, pretty
properteis, properties
quarterit, quartered
rad, ? afraid
raton, a rat
reſtith, reſteth
rede, ready
rebuket, rebuked
roys, roes
roungeth
rowſe, rouſe
ſaauue, ſave
ſerven, ſew
ſemytoyn, ſemitone
ſe, ſee
ſhewys, ſhows
ſlau, ſlow
ſnakys, ſnakes
ſofteli, ſoftly
ſomwatt, ſomewhat
ſoore, ſore
ſowre, ſoar
ſoper, ſupper
ſowkyng, ſucking
ſonnys, ſons
ſpanyellis, ſpaniels
ſnakys, ſnakes
taake, take
takys, takes

tempur, temper
termys, *termis*, terms
tho, *thei*, they
thridde, third
theyem, them
threis, thrice
theys, thighs
togeyder, together
toon, two
tweys, twice
tymeli, timely
thredis, threads
varri rede, very red
veri, very
vnthrefti, unthrifty
vreyne, urine
warbellith, warbelleth
watt, what
weere, where
weere, weary
ware, were
wengys, wings
whaan, when
whote nat, wot not
wroght, wrought
wode, *wold*, would
wight, ſwift
woddys, woods
wylis, while
yche, each
yghes, eyes
yolow, yellow
yowre, your
yowris, yours

We have now traced the various aſpects in which this curious work may be viewed. There is not one of them that would not repay much deeper ſtudy, and the reader will, doubtleſs, ſympathiſe with the writer in the wiſh that more could be diſcovered concerning the ſchoolmaſter-printer. That his pioneer attempts to eſtabliſh a printing preſs met with many diſcouragements was a matter of courſe; and, doubtleſs, he had many technical, buſineſs, and even ſocial difficulties to overcome; for a reading public had to be created and patronage was ſcantily afforded. Nevertheleſs he ſtruggled on for at leaſt ſeven years, as we learn from the dates on his books, and whatever may have been his ſhortcomings, either as author or as printer, the fact of his having been one of the earlieſt promoters in this country of the grandeſt diſcovery which the mind of man has yet made, will unite all of us in honouring the memory and reſpecting the name, ſhadowy though it be, of the "Scole mayſter of St. Albon."

WILLIAM BLADES.

Yll so moch that gentill men and honeste persones haue gre; ete delite in haukyng and desire to haue the maner to take haukys: and also how and in what wyse they shulde gyde theym ordynately: and to knawe the gentill termys in communyng of theyr haukys: and to vnderstonde theyr seknesses and enfirmi; tees: and also to knawe medicines for theym accordyng. and mony notabull termys that ben vsed i hawkyng both of their hau kys and of the fowles that their hawkys shall fley. Therfore thys book folowyng in a dew forme shewys verii knawlege of suche plesure to gentill men and psonys disposed to se itt.

Thys is the maner to begynne to kepe hawkys: bot not all maner hawkys. bott oonli Goshawkys: and Tercellis of Goshawkys. and spare hawkys. and in watt maner thay shall be taake.

The maner to speke of hawkis fro an eeg to thei be habull to be takene.

Now to speke of hawkys. first thay ben Eggys. and after warde they bene disclosed hawkys. and communeli gos hawkys ben disclosed. as sone as the chouche and in some place more tymeli after the contre is of hete. and tymeli bredyng.

¶ And we shall say that hawkis doon Eyer. and not brede: in the woodes. And we shall say that hawkys doon draw when they bere tymberyng to their nestes. and nott they beld ne ma; ke ther nestes And in the tyme of their loue they calk. and not kauke. And we shall say that they trede.

¶ And when they bene vnclosed and begynneth to feder any thyng of lengthe Anoon be kynde they will draw somwatt out of the nest: and draw to wolys. and come agayn to ther nest

And then thay be clepit Bolbessis ¶ And after sayne Margarets day thay will flie fro tree to tree. And then thay bene calde Brallonchers. And then it is time for to take hym ¶ And .vij. nightis be fore sayne Margarits day ē. viij. nightis after is beste takyng of spare hallokes.

How ye shall demeyn yow i takyng of hawkis & with wat instrumētis & how ye shall kide them

Who so will take hallokes he must haue nettis which ben tul-led vrines and thy must be made of good small threde. and it yade need to be died other green or blue for espreng of thee hallke. and he most take with hym nee dell and threde to ensile the hallokes that ben taken. And in this maner they must be ensiled. Take the needell and threde: and put it throwh the ouer igh lid and so of that other. and make hem fast vnder the beke: that the se neuer a deell and then the is ensiled as the aldhe to be. Sum vsen to ensile hem with the neder igh lide a bone the beke on the hede almost: bot that is the worse way For of reeson the ouer igh lide closith more rusely then the nether be cause of the largenesse. When the is ensiled then bere thi hallke home on thi fiste and cast hir on a perch and let hir stande ther a night and a day and on that other day toward euen. then take and cut eseli the thredes and take hem a way softili for breking of the lydes of the ighen. Then softe and faire begynne to fede hir. and fair fare with her tell the will sitte well vpon the fist. For it is dere for hirtyng of hir wengys. And then thessame night after the

fedyng Wake her all nyght and the mowth all day. Then shee
Will be preui Inough to be reclamed. And the first meete that
the shall eete: lett it be hoot. and geue her Inough ther of

Whan yowre hawke may be draw to reclayme and the maner of hir dyette

And if youre halke be harde pennyd: she may be drawne
to be reclaymed. For all the While that she is tender pen
nyd: she is not habull to be reclaymed ¶ And if she be a Gos
halke or Tercell that shall be reclaymed euer fede hym With Wa
she meete at the drawyng. and at the reclaymyng. bot loke that
hit be hoote. and in this maner Washe it. Take the meet and go
to the Water and stroke it vpp and downe in the Water. and Wan
ge the Water ofte. and fede hir ther With and she is a bradon
ther. And if it bene an Eyesse thow most Wash the meete clen
ner then ye doo to the bradonther. and With a linne cloth wipe it
and fede hir. And euermore the third day geue her castyng When
she is fleyng if she be a Goshalke or Tercell in this maner:
Take new blanket cloth and cut. v. pelletis therof of an in;
the longe. And take the flesh and cutt. v. morcelis: and With
a kniues poynt make an hole in euery morcell. and put therm
the pelletis of cloth. and take a fair dish With Water and put
hym therm. Then take the halke and geue her a morcell of hoote
meete the mollynerallins of halfe hir soop. Then take hit that
lyth in the Water. and fede hir for all nyght.

How ye shall fede yowre hawke. and to knawe hir infirmiteis. & ther bene many diueris of them

If yolowre halke be a spare halke: euer fede hir with wn Wassh meet and looke that hir casteyng be plumage: than looke that it be cleyn wnder the perch. and in the mowth ye shal synde the casteyng wnder the perch. and ther ye shall knowe wher ther the halke be clene or noo. For sum gobbit will be yolowh and sum greene. and sum glaymous. and sum cleere And if itt be yolowh sh engenderith the frounce. the wych is an euell that will riese in the mowthe or in the cheke. And if it be greene sh engendreth the Ry. The condicion of this euell is this. it will arise in the hede and make the hede to swell. & the iyen all glay; mous. and dyrke. and wot it haue helpe: it will dolone in to the legges. and maake the legges to wancle. and if it goo fro the legges in to the hede a gayne. thi halke is wot loose. And if it be glaymous and roping sh engenderith an euell call lid the Cray. that is when an halke may not muteyse

Merke wele yowre medicines here folowyng

A medicine for the frounce i the mowth

Make a siluer spoone and put the smalle ende in the fyre till it be hoote. Then let holde the halke and oppyn hir beke and brin

the soore and anoynte it with the mary of a goose that hathe lyne longe. and she shall be hole. And if the frounce be very as greete as a note. Than ther is a grubbe ther in. and then thou most cutt it with a Rasure in this maner. Lette hoolde the hallke: and slitte ther the soore is. and thou shalte fynde ther as it ware the malbe of a pageon. Take it oute all hole. and take a payre of sheeris and cutt the hole of the soore. and make it as fayre as ye may with a lynne cloth. and wipe clene the blood a way. and anoynt the soore with hallome. iiij. dais arelbe and afterwarde with papplyen. till it be hole.

Chow the frounce commythe.

The frounce commyth than a man fedith his hallke with horke or cattisflesh. iiij. days to geyder

Chow the Ry commythe.

For defalte of hoote meete this sekenese the Ry commyth.

Chow the Cray commythe.

The Cray commyth of wash meete the wich is wash with hoote water in the defalte of hoote meete. Also it commythe

of thredis the which ben in the flesh that the hawke is fedde with For though thou pike the flesh neuer so clene. yet thou shalte fynde thredes ther in,

Whan thyn hawke shall bathe hym.

And euermore ech thridde day let thyn hawke bathe hym. alle the somer if it be mere water. and anys in a weke in wynter if it be fayre wether. and not ellis. And when thou bathes thy hawke: euer yeue hir a morsell of hoote meete sonwhat though she bene a Gosshawke.

How ye may rawle youre hawke to flye withe a courage in the morow.

If ye will that youre hawke flye in the mowlytide. fede hir the nyght before with hoote mete. and wash thessame meete in weyne and wryng out the water clene. and that shall make hir to haue lyst and courage to flie i the mowlt in the best manes

How ye shall gyde yow if youre hawke be full goorged and ye wode soone haue a flyght.

If youre hawke be full goorged. and that ye wold soone wy

pon haue a flighte take. iij. cornes of whete. and put hem in a morcell of flesh: and yeue thessame morcell lie to the halke. and the wilt cast anon all that the hath with in her. and anon after that the hath cast looke ye haue a morcell of hote meete to yeue hir ¶ And if yolure halke be ouergorged. yeue her thessame medesyn.

¶ A medecyne for the Ky

Take oryses leeuys. and stampe hem in a morter. and wryng out the Juse. and with a penne put it in the halkis nares Ones or twyes than the halke is smalle gorged. and a non after let hir tyre. and the shall be hole as a fysh ¶ Or ellis take percelli Roots and serue hir with thyem in thessame maner. and when the tyrith hold well i yolure bonde with the spring and that shall make hir hole. but it is perlous to vse it often that the Jure fall ner sprung in to hir yghes.

¶ Also and ye yeue yolure halke fresh butter or the marow of hogges that is in the bone of the butte of porke. it shall make hir to cast water wele at the nares. and it will kepe the nares opyn. but it will make hir halkyn and pwlod

¶ A medecyne for the Cray s mou folow

Take and chase with yolure hondys the fundement of yolure

halloke with luke water a longe tyme. and after that take the
powder of Saxifrage or ellis the powder of Rebe. and a quan-
tite of may butter. and temper hit well to geder till thay ben
euen medlide. than putte it in a littyll box and stoppe it faste. &
as oft yn as you fede your halloke an hole merle anoynt hire
merle a littyll therwith. and that shall make hit to loue meet
the better for loue of the oynlement. and it shall saaue hir fro
the Cray and from mony oder sekeneses: that gender ofte in
an halloke.

¶ Also take the hote hert of a swyne or of a pigge and
fede her. ij. days therwith. and she shall be hole.

¶ Also take porke and were it in hote mylke of a cowe. &
fede the halloke therwith. and that shall make hir mutyse att
the best.

¶ Also porke with the marry of the boon of the but of porke
shall make hir mutise & fede hir with booth to geder.

¶ Also vse hir to fresh butter and it will do thessame

¶ Also oon mele or. ij. at the most of the hote lever of a pig
shall make hir to mutyse week. be ware ye yeue hir not to grete
a goorge therof. for it is a perlous meete

¶ Also take ye white of an egge. & labur thessame i a sponge
as weele as ye wolde make glayre for vede Inke till it be like
wat. put thessame i a vessell. & let the meete ye shall be for hir
fop: ly a stepe therin all the day be for. & at night fede hir therwi

and that the Rich shall be for hiz dynez in the morryng let it
ly all the nyght. wot in any Ryse that ye haue allway fresh
gleyre. and if her sedyng be poorke it is the bettiz. ye is proued

¶ The kyndeli termis that belong to hawlis.

In the begynnyng of kyndeli spech of the termys that be
long to hawlkys here ye may fynde theym ¶ The first
is hyde fast at all tymes. and specially Rhan she batith. It is
calde batyng. for she batith With hiz selfe most of tyn causeles
¶ The seconde is rebate youre hawlke: to yolore fyst. & thatt
is Rhan yolore hawlke batith. the leest meuyng that ye can ma;
ke With yolore fyst she Rilt rebate ayen vppon yolore fyst
¶ The thrade is feede yolore hawlke. and not gyue hiz meete
¶ The fallrith is an hawlke snytith. or sellrith hiz beke and
not Ripith hir beke ¶ The. v. youre hauke Joukith. and not
slepith ¶ The. vi. youre hawlke prynyth. and not pikith and
she prynyth not wot Rhan she begynnyth at hir leggys. and set
theth moystouz like oyle. at her taitt. and baldmeth hiz fete &
stikyth the federis of hiz Rynges thorow her beke. and it is
calde the note. than as she fetchis the oyle. And ye shall vn
derstonde an hawlke Rolde not be letted of hiz prynyng. For
that tyme that she prynyth she is lykyng and lusty. and
Rhanne she hathe done she Rilt rolse hize myghtyly.

And sum tyme yolure talbke countenansis as sye piked hir. and yet sye proynith not. and thyn ye most say sye Reformith hir fede; ris and not piketh hir federis. ¶ The. vij yolure talbke colp eth and not beclypth ¶ The. viij. sye wolsith and not shakrith hir selfe ¶ The. ix. sye streynith and not Clithith nor Crat; chith ¶ The. x sye mantellith and not stretchith When sye put tith her leges from hir oon after an other: and hir Wynges fo: lowe after hier leggy. then sye wothy mantill hir and When sye hath mantilled hir and bryngrith wothy her Wynges to gether o; uer hir backe ye shall say yolure talbke Barbellith hir Wynges. and that is oon terme alle therfore ¶ The. xi ye shall say yolure talbke mutesseth or mutith and not shalyseth. ¶ The. xij ye shall say cast yolure talbke to the perch. and not set your talbke vppon the perch.

Here shal ye understonde furthermore other ma ner of termys that belong vn to hawkis for to cō mende them for diuerse of theyr propirteis

First ye shall say This is a fayr talbke. an hudge hau ke a longe talbke. a short thike talbke. & say not this is a grete talbke. also ye shall say this hauke has a large beke Or a short beke. and call it not bille. an hudge hede or a small he; de fayre sesoned ye shall say yolure talbke is full goorged and not cropped. and yolure talbke puttethouer and enduetth. anor. yet sye wothy wothy ouerseely.

¶ How yowre hawke puttithouer

An hawke puttithouer when she remeuith the mete from hir go orge in to hir wolwillis. And thus ye shall knawe it When she puttithouer she trauersith with hir bodi. and specialli with the necke: as a Crane wothe or an other brade

¶ Whan ye shall say enduth & embowellid

An hawke enduth neuer as long as her wolwillis bene fulle at her fedyng. bot assone as she is fedde. and restith she enduthe littill and littill. And if her goorge be wide and the wolwell any thyng stiffid. ye shall say she is embowellid and hath not fully endwed and as long as ye may fele any thyng in hir wolwellis it is perlous to gyue her any mete.

¶ Wethe well theys termys folowyng

Say an hawke hath a long wyng. a faire long tayll with vi barris olbt. and stondith vppon the. vij. This hawke is entirpen ned That is to say When the feddris of the wynges bene bitwen the body and the thighis. This hawke has an hudge legge or a flat leg. or a colwnde legge. or a faire enserid legge

¶ To knawe the maill of an hawke

Hawkes haue White maill. Canuasmaill or Rede maill. And som call Rede maill Iron mayll. White maill is soone knawe. Canuasmaill is betwene White maill and Iron maill. And Iron maill is varra Rede.

¶ Plumage . and Caste youre hawke.

¶ A Gosshawke nor a tercell in thare fore aage haue nott thare maples named . bot it is calde their plumage . and after the cote . it is calde theyr Mailt ¶ And if youre hawke reward to any folle by countenance for to flee ther to ye shalt say cast the hawke ther to . and not lett fli ther to.

¶ Nomme or seesid .

¶ And if youre hawke Nomme a folle . and the folle breke a way fro hir . she hath discomfet mony federes of the folle . and is brokyn a way for m kyndeli spech ye shalt say youre hawke hath Nomme or seesid a folle and not take it

¶ Werfore an hawke is calde a Riselere.

¶ And oft tyme it happith mony an hawke for egernesse When he shulde Nomme a folle he seesith bot the federis . and as ofte as he doos so he Riflith . therfore such hawkys been called Riselere; if they doo ofte so .

How ye shall naame the memberes of youre hawkis in conuenient termes .

NOw ye shalt vnderstande the naamys off the membries of hawkys : to begynne at hir fete and goo vpwarde as knyghtis been harnessido and armeed . & so We shalt naame hir

¶ Talons.

Ayrst the grete Clees behynde. that strenyth the bake of the hande. ye shall call hom Talons

¶ Pounces.

The Clees With i the fote ye shall call of right her Pounces

¶ Longe Sengles.

Bott certaynly the Clees that are uppon the medyll stretche: is ye shall call the loong Sengles.

¶ Pety Sengles.

Andy the uttermest Clees ye shall call the Pety Sengles

¶ The key or Closer.

Understond ye also that the longe Senclees be calde the key of the fote. or the Closer. For What thyng som euer it be ye pollre halloke strenyth: open that Sengle. and all the fote is open: for the strength ther of fortyfieth all the fote.

¶ Seris of watery or wayy colowre.

Knalbe ye: that the skynne a bolbte yolbre hallokys legges & his fete. is calde: the Seris of hir legges and hir fete. Wher: ther thay be Watery lebed or of Wayy cololbre yololbe.

¶ The Bene feder. Full Sommyd myd. and Reclaymede.

An halke hath. vij. federis vppon his tayle. and on prin apall feder of thyssame is in the myddis. and in maner all that oder bene couerid vnder thyssame feder. and that is called the Bene feder of the tayle. And ther gooth blacke barris ouerwarde the tayle. and thoe same barris shall telle yolb when she is fulll summed. or fulll fermyd. For when she is fulll barridy she stondith vppon. vij. and then she is perfite rede to be Reclaymede.

¶ Ye shall vnderstonde that as longe as an halke stondeth vnder the nombre of. vij. barris. And she be in hir fore aage: it most be sayde that she is not fulll summed. for so longe she is bot tender Hennyd whether she be brallnchet or Eyes.

¶ And iff she be a melbed halke. and stonde within. vij. barris. ye shall say she is not fulll fermed. for she is not habull to be Reclaymed. be cause she is oralbe to soone olbé of the melbe for she is not harde pennyde. no more than a foore halke.

¶ Brayles or Brayllfederys. Degouted

To knall forthermor of halbkes. an halbke hath long smale white federis. hangyng vnder the tayll: from hir bolbell dolbne warde. and the same federis ye shall call the brayles or the brayle federis. And communely euery goshalbke and euery tercellis braylis bene bysprenged with blake speckes. like Armyns. and for all that thay bene accomptid neuer the better. Bot andy a spare halbke be so Armyned vppon the brayles. or a Musket. oder ye shall say she is Degouted to the vtermost brayle. and much it betokynis hardnes.

¶ Brest federys . Plumage . Barbe federys . Pendaunt federys.

The federis abovte the formore parteys of an hawke: be called the brest federis . & the federis vnd the wynges are plumage The federis vnder the bele be calde the barbe federis. And the federis that bene at the Joynte: at the hawkes kne thay stonde hangyng and sharpe at thendes. thos be calde the pendaunte federis.

¶ Flagg or faggis federys .

The federis at the wynges next the body be calde the flagg or the fagg federis.

¶ Beme federes of the wyng Sercell

And the long federis of the wynges of an hawke bene calde the beme federis of the wyng . And the federis that sum calt the pynyon feder. of a noder fowle . of an hawke: it is calde the Sercelt ¶ And ye shalt vnderstonde iff an hawke be in melde yt same sercelt feder shalt be the last feder that she wilt cast . and tylt that be cast · she is neuer melded . yit it has bene seen: that hawkes haue cast that same first as I haue herde say. bot that other Rebble is gendralt . and when she hath cast hir sercellis in melb. then and not erst it is tyme for to fede hir with wash meete and to begynne to ensayme hire .

¶ Ensayme

Ensayme of an hawke is the grece. and bot if that he take a way with fedyng of wash meete and otherwyse as it shalt be

declared here after. she will gedder a panell which may be hir gaw termost confusion. and she flye therwith. and take blood. and wolde ther wppon.

¶ Couertis or couert federis

Ther bene also federis that cloos wppon the sarellis. and thossame be calde the couertis or the couert federis. and so alle the federis be calde that bene nept ouer the long bene federis. and the fagg federis wppon the wynges

¶ Backe federis.

¶ The federis wppon the backe halse be called the backe federis

¶ Beke Clape Nares Sere

¶ The Beke of the halbke is the wpper parte that is crokked
¶ The nedr parte of hir beke is calde the clape of the halbke
¶ The Hoolis in the halbkes beke bene called the Nares.
¶ The polob be tbene ye Beke & ye yeghen is calde ye Sere

¶ Crynettis.

¶ Ther be oon an halbke long smale blake federis: like hir; ris abolbe the sere & thossame: be calde Crinettis of ye halbke

¶ Sore aage.

¶ We shalt wnderstonde that the first yere of an halbke whe; ther she be calde Bradnether or Eyesh. that first yere is calde hir sore aage. and alt that yere she is calde a sore halbke. for

and shy eskape that yere. Rich good fedyng shy is likly to endure longe.

¶ To Reclayme an hawke

Iff ye Will Reclaym yolure hawke ye most depate oon mele in. iij. melis. onto tyme that shy Will come to Reclayme. and Wyan shy Will come to Reclayme encrece hyr melis euery day better and better. And or shy come to the Reclame make hyr that shy solure not. For thogh shy be Wele Reclaymed hit may happyn that shy Will solure: so hygh in to the Eyre. that ye shall Nether se hir nor fynde hir.

¶ And iff yolure hawke shall flie to the partrich. looke that ye Ensayme hyr or shy flie. Wyther shy be Brallnchey or Eyes Or melled hawke.

¶ Why an hawke is called an Eyes.

A Nn hawke is calde an Eyes of hir Eyghen. for an hauke that is broght up onder a Bussard or a Puttocke: as mony be: hath Wateri Eyghen. For Wyan thay be disclosed and kepit in ferme tyll thay be full summyd. ye shall knalle theym by theyr Wateri Eyghen. And also hir looke Will not be so quycke as a Brallnchers is. and so be cause the best knallege is by the Eygh. they be calde Eyses.

¶ We may also knawe an Eyes. bi the paleness of the seres of her legges of the sere ouer the bake. And also by the taynt; tyes that be wppon her tayll and her wengys wich tayntys com for lacke of fedyng. When thay be Eyes.

¶ What a taynt is.

A Taynt is a thyng that gooth ouerwarte the federis of the wynges. and of the tayll lyke as andy it were eetyn with wormys and it begynyth first to brede at the body. in the penne and that same penne schll frete asonder. and falle a way thur; row thessame taynte andy then is the hawke disparagid for all that yere.

¶ Medecynys to Ensayme yowre hawke

Take the Rote of Rasue and do it in clene water. and lay thy flesh ther in. to temper a grete whyle. and yeue it to yowre hawke to eete. and if sche eete therof. drede not wot hit schall be; nymme hir grece. wot within. iij. days sche schall not grettely a; bate.

¶ Also take puliall andy garlek and stampe it wele to ge; der. and wrynge owte the Juce in a dysch. and then weete the flesh therin. and fede yowre hawke therwyth. andy wot it tem; pur yowre hawke. that is to say ensayme yowre hawke. with in. iiij. days. I meruell Wot looke euery day that ye make new Juce and when ye fede hir. weete yowre meete ther in.

¶ Also take the Juce of parcelly Moris otherwise calde parcelly Roots. and thossame of Isop. and Wash youre flesh therin and youre hawke shall be Ensaymed kyndly. and no grete abate to the hawke.

¶ Som wose to lay thare flesh in Water almost a day. and ye ue thessame to the hawke at soper. and that at lyth all nyght. to geue to hir in the mornyng. and thus to fede hym in melle or thay be drawen a wolle a monyth or. vi. Wekys. and to ensayme theym or thay com on fist. as sone as thay cast thyrtees celf. then is the tyme to begynne to fede hym soo.

¶ How youre hawke ensaymythe

Understonde ye for certayn: that as longe as youre hawkes fete be blakyth and rough: she is fulle of grece. and euer as she ensaymyth. hir fete Will Wax yolow and smothe

How ye shall gyde yow whan youre hawke is redy to flie. Also ye shall say put up a partriche

When ye haue ensaymed youre hawke: and Reclaymyd hir. and that she is redi to flie to the partrich. ye mosé take a partrich in youre bagge. and goo in to the felde. and let

youre spanyellis fynde a Coey of partrichys. and when thay be put vpp. and begynne to scatre. ye most haue mazteris to mazke som of thaym. and then colople vp youre houndys. when ye haue so coon. let sum feloh of youre prueli take the partrich oute of youre bagge. and ty it by the legge: with a creaunce. and cast it vp as high as he can. and as soon as the hawke seith hir she will flie ther to. and if youre hawke sees the partrich a woone. yeue hir a rewarde: therupon. and go after yt by layfoure to the partrich that be mazked and do as I shall tell yoh here folowyng.

¶ If ye haue a chastised hounde: that will be rebuket: and is a Retriuer. vncouple him and no moo of youre houndes. and goo to a senglar partrich: of the coey so spazpld. and be as nygh as ye can to the Risyng therof and if youre hawke desire cast hir to it. and if she take it then is youre hawke made for that yere. and of thessame partrich that she fleth. thus ye moost rewarde hir as it shewith here next folowyng.

¶ how ye shall rewarde youre hawke.

Take a knyfe and cutt the hede and the necke from the body of the partrich. and stripe the skynne a way from the necke. and yeue that same to the hawke. and couer the body of the foule with a bonett or an hatt. and lay thessayd hede and the necke therup/

pon . and if she wilt forsake the fowle that she plumyth on . and com to the rewarde . then preuyli take a way the partrich . and re warde yowre hawke with the brayne . and the necke . Beware that she ete no bonys . for that is euell to endewe . and it wilt make hir onlusty : for to flye . And thus ye most serue hir of as many as she fleth . bot let hir rewarde be the lasse . for ellis she may be sone fulli goorged . and then she may flye no more a grete while .

How yowre hawke shall reioyse .

And when yowre hawke hath floyne a fowle . and is re warded as I haue seyde . let hir not flee in no wise tyll ye she haue reiosed hir . that is to say . tyll she haue sewed . or snyded her bete . or ellys wolsed her . and when she hath done any of theys . or all . go and retrieue moo and she wilt nym plente .

When yowre hawke hath nomme a fowle how ye shall do that ye rebuke not the hawke .

Here wele oon thyng . and beware therof . when yowre hawke hathe nomme a partrich . stonde a goode way of . and come not to nygh her . and dryue a way yowre houndys . for rebu kyng of hir . for many hawkeys loue noon houndys . and also

many holondys Wilt benymme theym theyre gamme from thez
fote. and that is parlous. and Whiles yolure halke plumith
cumme softely tolwarde hiz. allway nere andy nere. and if the
leue plumyng. and loke vppon yolu · stonde stylt and chezke
hiz. and Whistylt hiz. tylt the plume ayen. and thus serue hiz
tylt ye be right nere hiz. Than softe and layserly: falt oppon
yolure kneys. andy preuely While the plumyth sett yolure honde
and be sure of the gesse. and than ye may gyde alt thyng as ye
Wylt. and if ye do the contrary: the Wylt for feere cazy hiz
game or let it go quyke. and that is lot losse to yolu andy
yolure halke also.

A medecyne for to make an hawke to cast that is a cumberyd with castyng with in her body

Take the Juce of Salandyne · and Wetz a morcelt of flesh
therm. the molontenaunce of a Nole. and yeue that morcelt
to the halke. and that shalt make hiz for to cast hiz olde cast
tyng. and the halke shalt be safe.

A medecyne for an hawke that will soure

Wasth the flesh that yolure halke shalt be fede With: in ye
Juce of fenelt. and that shalt take allay that pride from hiz
and make hiz to leue her solwyng Whether the be lene or fatte.

And mony tymes an hawke wilt sowre whan she lackyth ba;
thyng.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse.

Take quycke siluer and put it in a bassien of brasse. and
do ther to saladyne: and askys. and medylt it wele to gedr.
tylt alt the quycke siluer be dede. and medylt therto fat of bon;
nys. and anoynte the hawke therwith. and hang it aboute hir
necke tylt it falt a way. and that shalt slee the lies.

¶ Also powdre of orpement blowen vppon an hawke: with
a penne shalt slee the lies.

¶ Also take a dagon or pece of rough blanket vnshorn
and holde it to the fire. onto tyme it be thowugh owte warme
and wrappe the hawke therin. and than holde hir softely and
stylly. for hurtyng in yowre hondys. and the vermyn wilt cre
pe in to the cloth.

¶ Also holde hir in the sonne in a fayre day. & ye shalt se
the vermyn crepe owte vppon her federis. then take a knyfe and
wete the oon side of the blade therof wt yowre mowth. & allway
as thay appere lay the wete side of the knyfe to theym. and they
wilt cleue ther to. and then ye may slee thayn.

¶ The opynyon of Ostregiers.

After the opynyon of many Ostergiers: and ye fede youre
halke continually with Horse with Jayes. with Pyes. Or
especially here hir mech in Rayeny Weder. thay shall be lowse.

¶ Ostregeris. Speruiteris. Faukeneris.

Now be cause I speke of Ostregeris: ye shall understonde
that thay be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshalkys. or Tes
cellis. and tho that kepe Sperhalkys and musketys ben cal
led Speruiteris. and keperis of all other halkys ben callide
Faukeneris.

¶ The length of the Gesse. Lewnes. Tyret
tis. and how they be fastined. & Bewettis

Halkys haue aboute thyr leggis Gesse made of leder mos
commynly. som of silke. Wich shulde be no lenger bot that the kn
ottis of thym shulde appere in mydys of the lefte honde: betwe
ne the longe syngre and the leche syngre. be cause the lewnes
shulde be fastened to thym. With a payre of tyrettis. Wich tyret
tis shuld rest wppon the lewnes. and not wppon the gesses. for
hyngyng and fastynyng wppon trees When sh flyeth. and tho
same lewnes. yolo shall fastyn than aboute youre lyttyll
syngre sluckely. in compaysyng the same in. iiij. or. v.

folde. as a bolsteryng wouppyde and the teretyes serue to kepe hir from Wyndyng When she bachs ¶ Also thyssame letheris that be putt in hir bellis: to be fastyned a boute hir leggys ye shall calle Sewettis.

¶ Creance.

Also ye shall call the long lyne that ye do call youre halke to Reclaym With: youre Creance. What so euer it be.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that will cast flesh

Putt the flesh that youre halke shall eete: in fayre Water. and sede hir therWith. iij. days. and she shall holde hir flesh at the best.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that has lost here corage.

An halke that hath loost her corage: a man may knalke if he Will take good kede. For sicke as hir manes. When she is case to a folde. she fleeth a Haylbarde as thogh she knelke nott the folde. Or ellis she Will flee a littyll Way after. and a noon she yeueth it vpp. and for suche an halke thys is a goode medecyn.

¶ Take Oyle of spayne and temperre it with clere wyne. and with the yolke of an egge and put therin bese. and therof yeue to yolure walke. v. mozellis. and then set hir in the sonne. and at euen fede hir with an olde hote coluer. and if ye fede hir thy iij tymys that walke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before. as sye wilt be after and come to hir owne courge.

¶ Other make poudre of mecles that stynkith. and putt the poudre on the flesh of a peoke and meditt the blode of the peoke among the poudre. and make hir to eete the flesh.

A medecyne that an hawke shall not lie i mew for vnlustynese.

Take ferne Rotis that growith on an Oke. and oke appil lis and make Juce of theym. and wete hir flesh therin. ꝗ feede the walke. ij. tymys or. iij. and that shall make hir to leue that

¶ A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

An walke that hath the teyne a man may sone knaw if he take hede. for this is hir maner Sye wilt pante more for oon batyng then an other for. iiij. ꝗ if sye shulde flie a littyll wile sye shuld almost lese hir breth. whether sye be fatte or lene. and alway sye maketh heuy chere. and for that this is the medeyne.

Take a quantyte of the Redenesse of haselt with the poudre of Rasne and peper and somwhat of gynger. and make the rest in fresh grece iij. pelletys and holde the holke to the fire and when she felith the hete make her to swalowe the · iij pelletys by strength. and knytte fast her beke that she cast it not olote and do so thrues. and she shalt be sofe.

¶ Also take Rasne and Rubarbe. and grynde it to gedre. and make Juce therof and bete the flesh therin. and yeue it her to ete. and she shalt be wolt.

¶ Also take alisalwndre and the Roote of primawse and the Roote of gwgnauteles and seeth alt in the wattre of a well and yeue her. iij morcellus euery day unto the tyme that she be hole. and looke that she be Rolde when ye yeue her the medecyne.

How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyrer

Who so takys an hawke from the Eyrer: hym behoueth to do wisely. in bryngyng hym easeli. and to kepe hym wele from colde. and from hurtyng of theyr bonys. for thay be full tendre. and thay most haue grete rest. and thay may not haue stynkyng & filthy Eyre bot as clene as ay ē may be thoght. and euermore yeue him clene meete. and hote. ē a littyll & oftyn. & change oftyn ther meete bot loke it be hot

and cutt her meete in to ſmale morcellis. for thay ſhulde nott
tyre on tonys tyll they myght flie. Then after When ſhe beg;
ynnyth to penne. and plumyth. and ſpalchith and pikith her ſel
fe. Putt hir in a cloose warme place. that no fulmertis nor fe;
cheus. ne other vermyn com nott in to hir. and let the place be
ſeaure from wynde and rayne. and then ſhe Will preue hir ſelfe
and euer more yeue hir good hote meetys. For it is better to
a man to fede his halke While ſhe is tendre With hote meetis.
to make hir good With ſomme coſt. then to fede hir With euell
meetis to make her vnthrefti With lytyll coſt. ¶ And looke
Wyan ſhe begynnyth to ferme then yeue hir bathyng.

A medecyne for wormys in an hawke wiche ſe henelle is called the Fylaundris.

Make Wele this ſchenese and beWare therof. This is the
medicyne therfore. ye ſhalt take an herbe that is called Nepe
and putt it in a ſmalt gut of a Capon or of an henne. and
knyt it With a threde. and let hir Resaue it hoolt. and ſhe
ſhalt be hoolt and ſaafe ¶ Thus ye ſhalt knawe Wyan
yoore halke hath Wormys in hir bolke. looke Wyan ſhe hath
caſtyng and ye ſhalt fynde oon or. ij. a bolbe hir caſtyng pla
ce iff ſhe haue ony.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that caſtys wor:
mys at the foundement what wormis that thei be

Take the lymayll of Iron: & medyll it W^e^ fleſh of poorke &

yeue it to ye hauke. ij. days for to yete. and she shall be hoolt

A medecyne for an hawke that hath a sekenesse the wich is called the aggresteyne.

When ye se youre hawke hurte his fete with his Beke. and pullyth his tayll. then she hath the aggresteyne. For this sekenesse take Merde of a dove. and of a shepe. and of an allow; and stronge vynegre. and do all softely in a bossyn of brasse. & Medyll hem wele to gedere: to seruе iij days after. and yeue hir flesh of a coluer with ony and with poudere of pepere. anoy set hir in a derke place. and doo so. iij. days. and when ye see Nelo federis in the tayll. Wash hir with euewse. and she shall be hole and saafe.

A medecyne for an hawke that hath the crampe in hir wynges and how it cumnyth.

For this Cwampe take a Whyte looff of bere fumbat colder then it commyth out of the ouen. and let holde the hawke soofte ly for hurtyng. and kut the loofe almoost thowh olote. and display the wynge esely. and holde it betwene the. ij. partes of the loofe. anoy let it be holde so. the space of alfe a quartes of an houre. anoy she shall be hole.

The Cwampe commyth to an hawke with takyng of coolde in hir youthe. Therfore it is goode for an hawke to kepe hir warme: yonge and hold. and this medecyne is good at all tymes for hir whether she be yonge or holde.

Let not an hawke be put in mew to late bot in this maner as it folowth. if ye loue youre hawke

If ye loue wele youre hawke. kepe her wele. and put hir nott late in mewe. for who so for couetesnese of flieng leses the tyme of his hawke mewyng. and withholdis her to long therfro he may after putt hir i mewe at auenture. for then a parte of hir mewyng tyme is past. ¶ Who so puttyth his hawke in mewe in the begynnyng of Aprill. if she be kepit as she aught to be she shall be mewed. in the begynnyng of Auguste.

¶ how ye shall dispose and ordayn youre mewe

Sett and dispose youre mewe. in this maner so. that no we sett ner pulcatt ner non other wermyn entre ther to Ner none wynde. ner no grate colde Ner that it be ouer hote. Let that on parte of the mewe be turned to warde the sonne. so that in the most parte of the day: the sonne may come Inne.

¶ Also ye most se that she be not aueyed ner greued with mych noyse. ner with song of men. and that no manner folkes come to hir. bot oonly he that fedyth hir.

¶ It behoupth that youre hawke haue a fedyng stocke in hir mewe. and a longe stryng tyed therto: to fastyn hir mete with for ellis she will cary it a wodde the hous. and soyle it with duste And perauenture she will hyde it tall it stynke. and then fede wppon it. and that myght be hir deth. and therfor when it is wondyn to the sayd fedyng stocke. she shall nether at the fedyng ner at the tryng ne at the lightyng ne at the Rysyng hurtte hir selfe. And whan she hath fedde. take a way the remenaunt if any leeue. and in anywyse that she haue clene mete. and all euery meell fresh. for of stale metis and euell metis she shal engender mony seueneses. ¶ And loke ye go neuer to youre

melb bot When ye shall yeue yoldre halbke meete . or ellis to bry;
ng Water to bathe her . and suffyr no Rayn to beete hir at no
tyme . and ye may . and as for hir bathyng that shall nothig
hynder hir melbyng .

¶ The maner how a man shall put an hawke in to mewe . and that is to be wele nooted .

Off oon thyng ye most be Ware Best yff she haue any seke;
nes that ye make her hole or ye put hir in melbe . for as I un
terstonde a seke halbke shall neuer melb Well . for though she me
lbe she shall not endure bot While she is grete and fatte . for at the
abatyng of hir astate she may no lenger endure .

¶ Some tyme With olbt any medicyne many men deuysyn how
thay myght melb ther halbkys for sum put halbkys in melb at
high estate . and sum When thay be right lolb . and sum When
thay be fulf . and sum When they be Empty and lene . and sume
When thay be myseembulf lene . Bot therof it is no force . iff she
be hole Neuertheles . I shall say myn aduyce as I haue sene & le;
rned .

Who so puttith a Gosshalbke or a Tercell or a spere halbke in
to melb so high that she may be no higher . she Will holde hir lo;
nge in the poynt : or that she lese or lent any federis . And Who so
puttith hir in melb lene . it Will be long or she be remounted and
Who so puttith hir in melb to hungry and to lene : if she haue me
ete at her Will she Will ete to moch . be cause of hunger . and pa;
uenture she may be dede ther by . as hath ofte be sene

Bot Who so Will that an halbke endure and melb kyndli . myn
counceil it is that she be not to high noder to lolb . noder in gre

te destresse of hungre. bot like as she wolde flee best then take hede the first day of to moch eetyng. onto tyme that she be stallonchid and after that a man may take her sich mete as I shall tell mo replaynli here after

In what maner and how a man shall fede his hawke in mewe.

Loke with what meetis she hath bene most vsed to be fedde and fede hir therwith. viij. days continualli. and tho. viij. days yeue hir birdis I nolb. both mowlb and euyn. and let hir plomme vppon hem wele. and take castyng of the plomage. and that sh; alt talawnt hir wele. and cause her to haue goode appetide and it shalt clense wele hir bowellis and whan she is weell clensed. ye may yeue hir what meete that ye wilt so it be clene and fresh

¶ Bot the beste mete to make an halbke to melbe moost sone with olbte any medecyne is the flesche of a kydde and of a yong swanne and of a chikyn and especiall Ratonys flesh so ther be not assaughte Moon like to hit and of a yong goos for such meete is hote of it selfe.

¶ And take gobittis of grete fresh Elis. and specialli the col pon nept the Mauell. and boile it in hote blode of moton - it is goode to make her to melbe. bot specialli it shalt make her wight after hir soore aage

¶ Thees sayd flesches bene goode to melbe an halbke: and to kepe hir in state bot loke she haue goode plente euery day. so that she Rather leue parte then lacke any. and euery. iij. day let her both if she lyst

¶ And when she with nygh ferme yeue his hempe and fast poke and of an hounde is passing good.

¶ An hawke is neuer fulle ferme nor redy forto drawe owte of melt vnto tyme his sercelle be fulle groyn. yet haue I sene sū folkys take hem owte of melte when the sarcelle were wot halfe i spronge. and that is perlous. for they are not then hade pen; ned.

¶ Som folkys vsen when an hawke has cast his sarcelle to begynne and wash his meete. and fede hir so in melt with wash meete a monyth or. vi. Weekys or euer thay drawe thaym.

¶ Wot of all flesches after she is melted. a resenable goorge of an hoote haue is beest. and also of a crowe hoote. bot it moste be wash in water: and then it is the better. For that wilt not benymmen hem hastely thyr grece. ner put hem in no grete febulnes · for it dwith sumthat with hir.

¶ To make an hawke to mew tymeli with owt any hurtyng of hir.

Now I shalt tell yow seruay true medecynes for to melte an hawke hastely that ye shalt leeue for trowthe and ye wilt af; foy theym.

¶ Ther be in woodys or in hedgis wormys calde eddere that ben Redde of nature · and he is calde sepa. and also ther be sna kys of thessame kynde. and they be seri bitter. Take. ij. or. iij of theym and smyte of ther hedes and thendys of thyr taylis. Then take a new erthen pot: that was neuer vsed. and cut hem

I to ſmalk gobettys. and put thoſſame therin. and let hem ſe; the ſtwonglich. a grete While. at good layſer. and let the pot be couered. that no ayre com olote of it ner no breth and let it ſe the ſo long that the ſaame colpons ſeth to grece. then caſt it out and doo a way the bonis. and geder the grece. and put it in a cle ne veſſilt. and as oft as ye fede yolore halke: anoyt her meete therin. and let hir ete as moch as ſhe Wilt. and that meete ſhal melbe her at yolore alone Wilt.

¶ A nother medecyne.

Take Whete: and put it in the brothe that the deris Were ſo; then m. and Wben ye ſe the Whete begynneth to cleue: take it olot and fede hennys or chykynnes therwith. and fede yolore halke With thoſſame polayn.

Who ſo will that an hawke mewe not nor fall noon of hir federis. therfore here is a medecyne

Take polder of Canelk. and the Juce of franke coſt and the Juce of paranye. and take morcellis of fleſh. iij. or. iiij. if ye luſt and Wete them therin. and make the halke to ſwalow hem and ſerue hir ſo mony tymes.

¶ Alſo take the ſleyme of a ſnake or of an Edder. and cut it m to ſmale peces. and temper it With hoote blode: and cauſe yolore halke oftyn tyme to fede therof and ſhe ſhalk not melbe.

¶ For the gowte in the throte.

When ye se your halke blaw of tyn tymes: and that it com mys of no batyng. ye may be sure she hath the gowte in the throte And for that Take the blode of a pekoc. and Encense myrra; bolanana. and clabis of gelofre. and canell and gynger. and take of all thes eurynlich and medyll hym With peokkys blo; de. and seth it tyll it be thycke. and therof make morcellis. and yeue the halke therof euery day. at mydmorne and att Noone.

For the gowte in the hede and i the Raynes.

When ye se your halke may not endure her meete nor remoll be her astate. she hath the gowte in the hede and in the Ray; nes.

¶ Take Momyan odrwise called momyn. among Apotica; ries ye may haue it. and the sleynne of an haare and yeue it to your halke to eete. iy. tymes With the flesh of a catt. and iff she may holde that meette she shalt be saafe.

¶ A medecyne for a sekenes called the fallera

When ye se that your halkes clees Way White: then she has the fallera. For this sekenes take a blacke snake. and cutte a Way the hede. and the tayll. and take the myddyll. and fry it in an erthyn pott. and take the grece and saue it. and anoynt the flesh of a pecoke therwith and yeue it to the halke for to

eete viij. days. and ye haue no peoke yeue hir flesh of a coll
and after the. viij. days. yeue hir a chekyn. and wash it a litell
and yeue it hir to eete. and take the tenderest of the breste withe
the ffreshelt bone and let hir eete it. and if she amende anythi
ng she shall be hoolt.

A medecyne for the crampe in the thigh in the legge and in the fote of an hawke.

When ye se youre hauke lay hir oon fote vppō her oder fote. she is take with the crampe. Then drawe his blode vppon the fote y' lies vppon that other fote. and vppon the legge also. and she shall be hole.

¶ For the Cough or the poose.

Take powdre of Bayes: and put it vppon the flesh of a Col
ier: and yeue it ofte to yolure hawke and with olde dolite she
shall be hole.

¶ A medecyne for the podagre.

When yolure hawkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre then
Take fresh may butter and as moch of Oyll of olyf and of
alyn. and chauffe it wele to gedre at the fiere and make ther
of anoyntement. and anoynt the fete. iiij. days. and set hir in
the sonne. and yeue hir flesh of a cat. and if that auayll not
Seth the cuttyng of a vyne. and wrappe it a bolte the swel
lyng. and let hir sit vppon a colde stone and anoynt hir with
butter or freshe grece. and she shall be holt.

A medecyne for a sekenes within the body of an hauke and it shewith not outewarde how she shall be holpen and in what maner.

A man may knaw by the chere. and wyngladnes of an hawk: he this infirmyte bot yet it is straunge to knawe: thyngys that a man may not se: in what sekenes and what maner thay be grayde and specialli when a man wote not wherof it com: mych ¶ Fede yowre hawke wele wyth an henne and then make her to fast. ij. days after: to awoide wele her wowellis. The thryd day take hony sodeñ and fyll his body fulle. and bynde hir bake that she cast it not owt of hir body and then set hir owt in the sonne. and when it draweth towarde euen fede hir with an wote fowle. for as I herde my maystris say and she be nott hoolk herof. loke neuer oder medeyne.

For the passion that Gosshawkis haue fastyng

¶ Take the Rote of smalle Ryshes. and make Juce of hem and wete yowre flesh therm and make her to eete it.

¶ For hawkis that ben wonded.

Take a way the feeris abowt the wonde and take the white of an Egge and Oyle of Olyue. and medlik it to geder. and anoynt the wonde and keep it with white wyne. vnto tyme ye se de flesh. and then put in the wonde Escompe salt vnto tyme the

vede flesh be wastyde. after take encence: and clene as myche of that oon as of that oder. medilt it in fere. and when ye wilt a; noynt the soore here yolwre oyntement and anoynt it with a pen: tylt the tyme the skynne growb ayeme. and if ye se vede flesh ther on: and wolt haue it away Take wenecreke & then anoynt it with this Oyntement afforsayde and she shalt be hoolt

¶ A medecine for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye se yolwre halbke fat awolbte the herl trust it for trou th she hath the artetike. Therfore do let hir blode in the Origynal vayne. and after that yeue hir a frogge for to eete. & she shalt be hoolt

A medecine for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When yolwre halbke is Encombred in the bolbillis ye shalt k; nalb it by hir Eyghes. for hir Eighen wilt be dirke and she wilt looke vngladli and hir metessing wilt defolble hir foundement. Then take the halbkes meete and anoynt it with polbdre of an; nett and yeue it hir to eete. and she shalt be hoolt.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that has the goute

Here yolwre halbke with an Irchyn onys or wlyes. & it shalt helpe hir:

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that hath mites.

Take the Juce of Wormelwode and put it there thay be and they shall dye.

¶ That an hauke vse hir craft all the selon to flye or leke.

When ye go to the felde in the latter ende of halowyng and desire that yowre hawke shall vse hir crafte. Do to hir in this manner let hir sle a fowle. and let hir plym vppon it asmoch as she will. and when she hath plymmed Inough go to hir softely for fraying. and reward hir on the fowle. and after that ye may cast hir on a perch. & aswell she may vse hir craft so. as that she flew all the yere.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke that has the stoon

¶ Anoynt hir fundement with Oyll. and put the powder of alym with an hole straw.

¶ Also take an herbe callid cristis lazdder. & anoynt hir mow the within and she shall be hoolt.

¶ Also take smale flamie wotis and polipodi and the cornes of sporge and grinde it weell and seeth it in butter. and drawe it thorugh a clooth. and make therof. iij. pellettis of the grettes nes of a Not. and put it in hys mowth in the morowtide. and loke that she be forde. and then let hir fast till euensong. and fede hir littill and littill. and she shall be hoolt.

vere flesh be wastyde. after take encence: and clene as myche of that oon as of that oder. medilt it in fere. and wyan ye wilt a; noynt the soore yere yolwre oyntement and anoynt it with a pen: tylt the tyme the slynne growb ayeme. and if ye se vere flesh ther on: and wolt haue it away take venecreke & then anoynt it with this Oyntement afforsayde and she shalt be holt

¶ A medecine for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye se yolwre halwke fat a wolwte the hert trust it for trou th she hath the artetike. Therfore do let hir blode in the Origynal vayne. and after that yeue hir a frogge for to eete. & she shalt be hoolt

A medecine for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When yolwre halwke is Encombred in the wolwillis ye shalt k; nalw it by hir Eyghes. for hir Eighen wilt be derke and she wilt looke vngladli and hir metessing wilt defolwle hir foundement. Then take the halwkes meete and anoynt it with polwdre of can; nelt and yeue it hir to eete. and she shalt be hoolt.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that has the goute

Here yolwre halwke with an Irchyn onys or wlwyes. & it shalt helpe hir:

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that hath mites.

Take the Juce of Wormelwode and put it there thay be and thy shall dye.

¶ That an hauke vse hir craft all the selon to flye or leke.

When ye go to the felde in the latter ende of halowyng and desire that yowre hawke shall vse hir crafte. Do to hir in this manner let hir fle a fowle. and let hir plym vppon it asmoch as she will. and when she hath plymmed Inough go to hir softely for fraying. and reward hir on the fowle. and ofter that ye may cast hir on a perch. & aswell she may vse hir craft so. as that she fleth alle the yere.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke that has the stoon

¶ Anoynt hir fundement with Oyll. and put the powder of alym with an hole straw.

¶ Also take an herbe callid cristis lardder. & anoynt hir mouth the within and she shall be hoolt.

¶ Also take smale flamte wotis and polipodi and the cornes of sporge and grinde it weell and seeth it in butter. and drawe it thorugh a clooth. and make therof. iij. pellettis of the grettenes of a Not. and put it in hys mouth in the morowtide. and loke that she be forde. and then let hir fast till euensong. and fede hir littill and littill. and she shall be hoolt.

¶ A medecyne for vermyn.

Take the Juce of the Roote of ffenelk. and do it where the vermyn be. and thay shalk dye.

¶ A medecine for the Reume that haukis haue

When ye se yolore hauke cloose her Eyghen. and shakith hir he; de. then hath she the Reume in the hede. Therfore yeue hir lerde of a gote the first day and the seconde yeue hir epatike With the fle sh of a chycon and she shalk be holk.

¶ A medecyne for haukis that bene dry and de syre to drynke, to hepe hem moyst in kynde.

¶ Take the Juce of haarhounde and Beete thyn hallokys me te therin. and sede her therwith onys or twyes. and she shalk be holk.

For sekenes that haukis haue i their Entrellis.

A Man halloke that is sekke Within thentrayles: is of an oder aray then in oder sekenesses. for if she holde not hir me; te lof cast it. that is tokyn of the foule glet. for surfete of federis that be yeuen to thallokis in theyr yolloch and afterward When thay come Unto trauayll. and ben anoyde of the Reuer then thay Wayen sloth to flye and desire forto rest. and Wyn thauke is vppon hir perch then she Will slepe forto putouer. at thentring

and if she holde flesh any while in hir goorge: it will loke as it wor sooden and when she is waked she assayeth to put ouer of thentryng. and it is agluttide and colded: with thy glett ye she hath engendered. and if she shulde ascape she most put ouer. or ellis she most dye. or cast it and if she cast it she may be hole ye with thy medcyne.

¶ A medeeyne for the Entreyllis.

Take yolkys of Egges rawe. and when they be wele beton to geder. put therto spanyshe salte. and asmych hony therto. & weete therin thy flesche. and fede thyn halke. iij. days therwith and if she make daunger to eete it. let holde thyn halke. and make hir to fwalow. iij. or. iiij. morcellis in a day. and scarsli she shall be wolk ¶ Mit I shall say to yow a noder thyng. take hony at the chounqyng of the moon. and a kene nettyll and therof make small powdre and when it is well gwonde. take ye brest woon of an henne. and a noder of a colwer. and hakke it with a knyfe. and do away the fleynne. and do theron the powdre and all woote with the powdre fede hir. and do so thries. and she shall be wolk.

¶ For sekenes of Swellyng.

If an wicked felon be swollyn in sich a maner ye a man may kelt it. that the halke shall nobye thus a man may hel pe hir strongly. and lengthe hir lyfe. bot the halke will be ve; ry eegre and glestous of the sekenes. and therfor ye moost

Take the Rote of comfory and sugre ilike mych . and sethe it in fresh grece with the thridde parte of hony . and then drall it thowgh a fayre clooth. and oft yeue it to the halke and sh shall amende .

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frounches

Off the frounches it is dredde for halkes. for it is anoyus sekenes . and drallith hiz to deth. and with holdeth hiz streng; the. for men sayn that it commyth of colde . For colde doth halkes mych harme. and makyth flebme fall olde of the brayne & the Eyghen wiff swell and emprye in her hede. and wot sh haue hasteli help it wiff stoppe her nase thrillis. And therfor Take Fenell Marypall and Kerfis ilich moch . and sethe it & drall it thowgh a cloth. and oder whiles. Wash her hede therwit and put som in the Roofe of her molloth . and sh shall be saafe

A medicine for an hauke that castis hir fleth

Wete hiz flesche in farsoilt or ellis seeth Rasus in Water and put her flesche therin : When it boylith .

A mederyne for the Reume clepid Agrum

When thou seeth thy hauke wppon his mouth and his eyes his blobbed. then sh hath thys sekenes calde Agrum. Therfor take a nedil of siluer and hete it i the fire. and brynne the Narellis thowrogh olde. then anoynt it with oyle of Olyff .

¶ For to make an hawke grete and fatte.

Take a quantyte of porke and ony and butter Yliche my; che and pragede grece and do a Way the skynne. and sethe hym to geder. and anoynt thy flesh therm. and fede yolure hawke therwith. and sh shalt encrece myghtely. Ellis take the Wyn; ges of an Eued. and fede hir and kepe hir from trauell and do so ofte though the eued be neuer so fatte. and if yolure hawk; ke be not passing fat Within a fortenet Wonder I thynke.

¶ For boches that growe in an hawkis Jowe

Kutt theys boches With an knyfe. and let olute the mater. of theym. and after clense theym clene With a sylver spone or ellis fille the hoolk With a powder of arenemelit Ybrent. and vp pon that powder do a littill lazde: that is ressider and so it Will a Way.

Here is a goode medecyne for an hawke that wyll not coom to Reclayme.

¶ Take fresh butter and put therto sugre and put it in a cle ne cloth and Reclayme her to that and kepe it in a box in you re. bagge.

A medecyne for hawkis that bene Refreyned.

When ye se yolure hawke Nesyng and Castyng Wat thorogh her Nostrellis or hir naves then doubteles sh is Refrained.

For that sekenes: take ye grynes of shaffelegre and of pe-
per and grynde it well. and temper it with strong vynegre
and put in hir Nares and in the Roof of hir mouth and yeue
hir flesh to ete. and she shall be saff.

A medecyne for hawkys that haue payne in theyr croupes.

¶ Ye shall take fayre Mersum and poudre of geleffre: and
meddell it to gedre. and yeue it to your hawke to ete. and
if she holde it past the seaunde day after. she shall be hole.

A medecyne for the stoone in the fundement

¶ When your hawke may not metese then she hathe that
sekenes calde the stoon. And for this sekenes: ye shall take the
hert of a swyne and the grece of a swyne. and cutt it with the
flesh of the hert and she shall be holpe.

¶ A medecyne for the dry Frounce.

For thys sekenes take the Roote of Gallipody that growth
vppon Oleys. and seth it a grete while then take it fro the fire
and let it stonde and wap lell warme. then wash your flesh
therm. and fede your hawke. iij. tymes. and she shall be hole

¶ A medecyne for wormys called anguellis

Take pressure made of a lombe that was borne in wintyme ⁊
make therof. iij. morcellis and put it in a gut of a colure

and fede her therwith and lokke the hawlke be wide When ye yeue
her thys medecyne.

¶ Also take Juce of dragonys and put fulle the gut of a pe;
geon and then cut it and departe it as the hawlke may ouerslo
lowe it. and put it in his body. and knytt his bekke for castyng

¶ Also yeue her the hallockys of a Hare as hote as thay
ben cut olote. and make powdre of the pynnyll and cast it vppō
the flesh of a Cat. and fede her therwith & she shalle be wolle.

AN hawke Tyrith. Fedith. Goorgith.
Bekith. Rousith. Endwyth. Mutith.
Perchyth. Joylith. Puttihouer. Proynyth.
Plommyth. She warbullith. and mantellith.

She tyrith vppon Rumpys. She fedith on alle maner of
flesh. She goorgith When she fillith her goorge With meete.
She bekyth When she sellith: that is to say she Wypith her bekke.
She Rousith When she shakith alle her federis and her body to
gedre. She Endurych When her meete in hir bowellys falle to di
gestion. She mutith When she auoydith her order. She perchith
When she stondyth on any maner bowe or perch. She Joylith
When she slepith. She puttihouer When she Euoydith her meete
olote of hir goorge in to hir bowellis. She proynith When she fe
dyth oyle With her bekke on hir tayle and anoyntith her fete &
hir federis. She plōmyth When she pullith federis of any foule

or of any other thyng and castys hem from her. Sho warbelyth when sho drawith with her wyngys ouer the myddys of her worke. and ther they wete with and softely shakyth them. and let hem fall ayen. And sho mantylluth when sho stretchith her oon wyng a long after her lege. and after warde that other wyng. and moost comynly sho doth that afore or sho warbelyth hir.

¶ The namys of a Spare hawke as Ostrigers and Sparuiters haue determyned

There is a question ayyd whether a man shall call a spare hawke or a spere hawke or an aspere hawke. & Ostrigers. and also Sparuiters: sayen sho may be callid all. iij. Namys. for thees resonys. Sho may be callid a Spere hawke for of all the hawkeys that ther be sho is moost spere. that is to say moost tendre to kepe. for the lesse mysdoetyng and mysentendyng sleth.

¶ Also sho may be calde an aspere hawke of sharpnesse of hir courage. and of hir lokyng quicly. and also of her fleyng For sho is moost aspere and sharpe in all thyngis that belong onto hir of any other hawkeys

¶ Sho may be also callid a spere hawke for. ij. Resones. oon is sho spareth gosshawkeys and tercellys both. siche as ben in thir soore age. onto tyme thay may be Reclaymyd. and made redy to flye. as Gosshawkeys and tercellys that be not full; ly meuyd: onto tyme they may be clene enfaymyd and redy to flye. for all the whyle thay bene onabult. the spere hawke occupithe thessesson. and sleth the partrich well. that is to say froom fayrst Margaritys day onto it be lammas. and so forth in the yere.

¶ And sho will slee well yong fesandis: yong heth cockys

in the beggynnyng of the yere. And after Michelmas whan yer; euchys passe yer daunger I haue seen them made sum to sle the pie sum to sle the Tele vppon the Reuer: at the Jutte. sume to sle the Wodcock and sum for the blacke bude and the thrusche.

¶ The Wodcock is combowne to sle: bot if ther be crafte. therfore when ye come to a Wode or a quech of bushus. cast yolure sparehalbke in to a tre and beete the bushes then and if any Wodcock arise she will be sure therof. ¶ Ye most first make hir to a folble cast vp olbt of the bushes. and yolure halbke most sit on loofte as ye make hir to a partriche. Also as I sayde ye may call hir a spare halbke: for an oder cause. for and ther were a shippe fraght. full of halbkis. and no thyng ellis. and ther were a spare halbke among thaym ther shuld no custom be payd be cause of hir. And so for the most comune name thay be calde spare halbkes for the resones a forsayd.

An hawke flieth to the vew to the Beke. or to the Toll. Nō Crepe Querre Fer Jutty nt

An halbke flieth to the Ryuer dyuersis Ways. and sle; the the folble dyuerli. That is to say she flieth to the Bell or to the beke. or to the tolt. & alt is bot oon. as ye shalt knalbe here after She flieth also to the quarre: to the crepe. and no mo Ways bot thoes. iij. And she Nymmyth the folble at the fer Jutty or at the Jutty ferre.

Now shall ye knaw what theis termes betokyn & moo folowyng. as Hut. Jutty ferry. Mounte Kaundon. Crepe. Ennewed.

A Sophalke or a tercell that shall flee to the feld. to the
tolt or to the bake. in this maner she is taught ye most
synde a follde in the Reuer or in a pitte prouell. and theen sett
youre hauke a grete space of. vppon a moolt hill or on the gro;
unde. and crepe softell tolward the follde: from yolure halke
streght way and when ye come almost ther as the follde lyeth.
looke backeward tolward the halke. and with yolure hande or
with yolure tabur stryke: becke yolure halke to come to you. and
when she is on wyng. and compth lolo bi the grounde. and is al
most at yolo. then smyte youre tabur. and cry huff. huff. huff
and make the follde to spryng. and with that noyse the follde wil
rise and the halke wyll nym it.

¶ And nolo take hede. Iff yolure halke nym the follde at the
fer side of the Ryuer or of the pitt from yolo Then she fleeth the
follde at the fer Iutty and if she flee it vppon that side that ye ben
on. as it may hape dyuerse times. Then ye shall say she hath fle
en the follde at the Iutty ferry.

¶ Iff yolure halke nym the follde a lofte: ye shall say she to;
ke it at the mounte or at the fouce.

¶ And if the follde spryng not tot flee a long after the Reu
and the halke nym it then. ye shall say she fleld it at the Raun
don.

¶ Creepe.

And yolure halke fleeth at or to the Creepe when ye haue yolo
re halke on yolure fyst and creepe softely to the Ryuer or to the
pit. and steluth softell to the brynke therof. and then cry huff.
and bi that meane Nym a follde. Then it is slayn at the Cre
epe ode at the fer Iutty. or at the Iutty ferry. as a hoone is sa;
yde.

¶ And if it happen as it doth oftimes the foule for feere of poore halke doth spryng and fall ayen in to the Ryuer. or the halke sees hir. and so lie stylle and dare not arise. ye shall say then poore halke hath emelhed the foule in to the Ryuer. and so shall ye say and ther be moo foules in the Ryuer then that poore halke nymmyth if thay dare not arise for feere of yolk; or halke

¶ A thete.

Understonde ye that a Goshalke shulde not flie to any fo; ole of the Ryuer with bellis in no wise. and therfore a Goshalke is calde a thef.

¶ Quere.

And poore halke fleeth to the quere. When ther be in a stobull tyme Sordes of mallardes in the felde and when she espith theym and commyth couerte her selfe. and flie preuyli vnder hedges or lalo by the gowlonde. and nym oon of hem. or thay ase then ye shall say that the foule was slayn at the quere.

Merke this termie drawe

Som folke mysuse this terme drawe. and say that thayr hauke will drawe to the Ryuer. And that terme drawe is propurli assigned to that halke that will flee a Rokke or a Crowe or a Reuyn: vpon a londe stryng. and then it most be sayd that sich an halke will drawe Beett to a Rooke.

Nowe ye shall understonde if a man will make an hawke to the querre in this maner he most do

Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playn. and let hym goo where he will. then take yolure halloke vppon yolure fist. and goo to that playn. and holde vp yolure hande a pratty way of from the Malarde. and looke if the halloke can espie it. by hir aloyn corage and if she haue folwude the folle and desire to flee ther to. let hir flee it. and plymme well vppon hir. and sesue her so. ij. or. iij. tymes and then she is made to the quarre.

I haue knalloyn gentylmen that whensoeuer and whersoeuer thay se any tame Dookes. and if theyr halloys wolde desire to thaym. then thay wolde let flee to theym in coragyng theyr haukys to be weell fleyng to the quarre an oder tyme.

A pratty craft to take an hawke that is brokyn out of mew. and all maner of fowlys that lyt in trees if a man wyll.

Looke where an halloke perchith for all nyght: in any manyr place. and softe and layserly clymbe to her with a fonsce or a lanterne that hath not oon light. in yolure hande and let the light be towarde the halloke so that she se not yolure face and ye may take hir by the leggys or oder wise as ye lyst. and in lyke wise all other manyr folle.

Of hawkys Bellys.

The bellis that yowre yalooke shall wyer looke in any wise that thay be not to huy ouer hir power to weyr. also that noon be huyer then an other wot like of weyght. Looke also that thay be sonowre and well sowndyng and shil and not both of oon sowne: bot that oon be a semytoyn vnder a nodr. and that thay be hole and not brokyn and specialli in the sowndyng place. For and thay be brokyn thay wyll sowne full dulli.

Off spare yalooke bellis ther is choice and lyttill of chargge of thaym: for thr beth plenty.

¶ Bot for Gosshawkes somtyme Bellis of Melen were calde the best. and thay be full goode for thay comunely be sowndren with siluer and solde thr after. Bot thr be now wsedy of Duchelande bellys: of a sowne calde durdright. and thay be passing goode. for thay be wele sortid well sowndred. sonowre of Ryngyng in shilnes and passing well lastyng.

¶ Here endyth the proceis of yalokyng. And now foloys thr naamys of all maner of yalokys & to whom they belong.

¶ Theys haukes belong to an Emprour

Theys be the names of all maner of haukes. First an Egle. a Ballture. a Melodrye. The symplest of their .iij. Bett slee an Hynde calfe. a Fallon. a Roo a Kydde. an Elke. a Crane. a Bustarde a Storke. a Swan. a Fox in the playn grownde. And theis be not enlured. ne reclaymed. by cause that thay be so ponderrose to the perch portatiff. And theis .iij. by ther nature belong to an Emprowre.

¶ Theis hawkes belong to a kyng.

Ther is a Gerfalken. a Tercell of a gerfauken. And the ys belong to a Kyng.

¶ For a prynce.

Ther is a Falken gentill. and a Tercell gentill. and thes ys be for a prynce.

For a duke.

¶ Ther is a Falken of the rock. And that is for a duke

For an Erle.

¶ Ther is a Falken peregryne And that is for an Erle

¶ For a Baron.

Also ther is a Bastarde and that jauke is for a Baron

Hawkes for a knyght

¶ Ther is a Sacre and a Sacret . And theis be for a Knyght .

Hawkis for a Squyer .

¶ Ther is a Lanare and a Lanret . And theys belong to a Squyer .

For a lady

¶ Ther is a Merlyon . And that hawke is for a lady

An hawke for a yong man

¶ Ther is an Hoby . And that hawke is for a yong man And theys be hawkes of the forest : and ben both Ymed to be tame and reclaymed .

¶ And yit ther be moo kyndis of hawkes

¶ Ther is a Gosshawke . and that hawke is for a yeman
¶ Ther is a Tercell . And that is for a poore man .
¶ Ther is a Spare hawke . and he is an hawke for a prest
¶ Ther is a Muskyte . And he is for an holiwater clerke
And there be of an oder maner kynde . for thay flie to Ouer re and to fer Jutty and to Jutty ffeezy .

¶ Explicit .

Lyke wise as i the booke of hawkyng aforesayd are writyn and noted the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men hauyng delite therm. In thessame maner thys booke folowyng sheweth: to sych gentill personys the maner of huntyng for all maner of beestys. Wether thay be Beestys of venery. or of chace. or Rascall. And also it sheweth all the termys cō uenyent as well to the hownds as to the beestys a forsayd. And in certayn ther be many dyuerse of thaym. as it is declared in the booke folowyng.

Beestys of venery.

Wherysoeuere ye fare by fryth or by fell
My dere chylde take here how Tristram wolth you tell
How many maner beestys of venery there were
Tystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lere
Fowre maner beestys of venery there are
The first of thym is the. hert. the seconde is the hare
The boore is oon of tho. the wolff and not oon moo

Beestys of the Chace.

¶ And where that ye cum in playne or in place
I shall yow tell which be beestys of enchace
Oon of thym is the. Bucke. a nother is the Doo
The Fox and the Martron. and the wilde Roo
And ye shall my dere chylde other beestys all.
Where so ye hem fynde Rascall ye shall hem call
In fryth or in fell: or in forest I yow tell.

Note here the aage of an hert.

¶ And for to speke of the hert iff ye will it lern
Ye shall hym a. Calfe. call at the first yere
The seande yere a. Broket. so shall ye hym call
The therde yere a. Spayad. lerneth thus all
The fowrith yere a. Stagge. call hym by any way
The fifthe yere a. grete Stagge. youre dame bide yow say
The vi. yere call ye hym an hert.
Doth so my childe Vylus ye ben in quart

To knaw the hede of an hert. & that is diuerse

¶ And of the horny that he then berith a wolde.
The first hede shall be Jugett wych olde
Ther in fyndyn ber suche dyuersite.
Natheles the. vi. yere euermoore at the leest
Thow shalt well Juge the perche of thessame beest
When he hath Montelere with olde any lett
Ryall and Surrial also there Jsett
And that in the toppe so when ye may hym keen
Then shall ye call hym forchyd an hert of tenne
And when he hath in the toppe. iij of the selue
Then ye shall call hym trochid an hert of. pij.
And afterwarde in the toppe when ther. iiij. bene
Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of. pvi.
And from. iiij. forwarde wall so befall
Be he neuer of so many ye shall hym summed call
Ryght of the nombre eryn that he is
Callith hym from. iij. forth summed Jwys
Also haue ye sele an hert hered beele.

An Heerde . A Beve . A Sounder . A Route.

¶ My chylde callith herdys of hert and of hynde
And of Bucke and of doo Where yo hem synde
And a Beue of Roos What place thay be in
And a Sounder ye shalt of the Wylde swyne
And a Rollote of Wolues Where thay passin inne
So shalt ye hem calt as many as thay bene

A Littill herde . A mydyll heerd A grete heerd

¶ .yy . is a litryll herde though it be of hyndis
And . yl . is a mydyle herde to calt hym be hyndis
And . hyyy . is a grete herde calt.ye hem so
Be it hert be it hynde bucke or ellis doo

How ye shall say a gret hert & not a fair & oder

¶ A grete hert When ye hym se so shalt ye hym calt
Bot neuermore a fayre hert for no thyng that may be falt
A grete hynde a grete bucke and a fayre doo
My sonnys Where ye Walke calt ye hem so
So ye shalde naame sich dere: and do as I yolle lere

¶ What is a beuy of Roos grete or small

¶ And sey is a beue of Roos on a walbe
And . p . is a mydyll beuy full Wele I it kalbe
A grete beuy is . yn . When thay to gedere be
And so calt hem sonnys Were that ye hem se
The moore nombur than yllis: the grettez the beuy is

What is a Sounder of swyne grete or small

¶ Twelfe make a Sounder of the wylde swyne
Xvi · a medyll Sounder what place thay be inne
A grete sounder of swyne . yy . ye shall call
For geet not this lesson for thyng that may fall
Thynke what I say : my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo huntyng . brekyng . and dressyng

When ye hunt at the Roo then shall ye say thoore
The crosses and treesones yolore hollondys byfoore
A grete Roobucke ye call hym not so
But a fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo
With the wollellis and with the blood
Relwarde ye yolore hollondes my sonnys so good
¶ And eche foote ye shall cutte in . iiij . I yolle kenne
Take the wollellis and the blood and do all to gedre then
Neuyth hit than to yolore hollondys so
And moche the glaadder then thay will go
That to yolore hollondes a relwarde is call
For hit is eten on the grollnde and on the fleynne dalle
¶ The Roo shall be herdled by veneri I weene
The . ij . forther legges the hede layde by tweene
And take oon ender legge vp I yolle pray
And that oder forder legge right as I yolle say
vppon the oder forder legge booth ye hem pyte
And with that other forther legge vp ye hem knytte
Don thys maner thus when ye haue wrought
All hole to the kechen then hit shall be brought
Sane that yolore hollondes eete : the wollillis and the fete.

Now of thage & undoyng of the boore

¶ Now to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the Sounder called ale haue I blis
The secunde yere an hogge and so shall he be
And an hoggesteere When he is of yeris . iij .
And When he is of . iiij . yere a beore shell he be
From the Sounder of the swyne then depaith he
A Syngular is he so : for a lone he Will goo.
¶ When ye haue slayn the boore and Will do hym right
Ye shall undo hym unslayne When he shall be dight
Syp . bredys and . ij . of hym ye shall make
By the lawe of venery as I dare under take
Thurgh yolure houndys by strynghth iff that he be dede
They shall haue the wolyllis boyle With the brede
Cast uppon the grownde ther the boore Was slayne
And that is calde a Reward so hunteris it sayne
uppon the erth so haue I blis : for that so eaten is

Now of the hare .

¶ Now for to speke of the hare my sonnys seauteli
That beest kyng shall be calde of all venery
For all the fayre spekyng and blabbyng lef fere
Commyth of sechyng and fyndyng of the hare
For my leif chyldrr I take it on honde
He is the meruellest beest that is m ony londe
For he fymaes and cwtis and Roungeth euermoore
And beeath talow and gras : and a bowe teeth hath he foore
And other While he is male : and so ye shall hym fynde
And other While female and kyndelis by kynde

e iij

¶ And when he is female and kyndelis hym with in
In . iij . degrees he hem teith or he with hem thryn
Too Rough and . ij smoth who wilt hem se
And ij . knottis also that kyndelis wilt be
When he is female so telt I my tale .

¶ The reward for hownds .

¶ When your hounds by strenath hath done her to dede
The hunter shalt reward hym then with the hede
With the shulderis and the sides and with the wombellis alt
And alt thyngs with in the wombe save onli the galt
The paunche also : yeue hem noon of thoo .
Wich reward when oon the erth it is dalt.
With alt goode hunteris the . halow . it is calt
Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete
But bryng hem to the kechyn for the lordis meete
And of this ilke hare speke we no mare .

Wiche beestes shall be flayne & wich stripte

¶ Now to speke of the bestes when thay be flayne
Hold many be stryppe and hold many be flayne
Alt that bere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me
Shalt be flayne sofe the hare for he shalt stripte be
And alt that berth greece : and piles ther vppon
Euer shalt be stryppe when thay be vndoon
On theys maner play : thus ye shalt say .

Whiche beestis shall be reride with the lymer.

¶ My dere sonnys echeon now wilt I yow lere
How many maner bestys as with the lymere
Shall be vprerydde in fryth or in felde
Booth the hert and the bucke and the boore so wilde
And all other bestys that hunted shall be
Shall be sought and founde with Ratchis so fre
Say thus I yow tolde: my childer so wolde

The discreuyng of a Bucke.

¶ And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is
A fawne, sowkyng on his dam say as I yow wis
The secunde yere a preket. the. iij yere a sowrell
A sowre at the. iiij. yere the twowlte I yow tell
The. v. yere call hym a Bucke of the fyrst hede
The. vi. yere call hym a Bucke and do as I you rede

Of the hornys of a Bucke.

¶ The hornys of a grete Bucke or he so be
Most be summyd as I say herkenyth to me
Too braunchis first palmyd he most haue
And. iiij. avaunceis the soth iff ye wilt saue
And xxiiij. espeleis and then ye may hym call
Where so ye be a grete Bucke I tell yow all

Of the Roobucke.

¶ And iff ye of the Roobucke wilt knawe the name
The first yere he is a kyde sowkyng on his dame

The seconde yere he is a gezle: and so he sicke alt
The thirde yere an hemule loke ye hym alt
Robucke of the first yere he is at the iiij. yere
The. v. yere a Roobucke hym alt I yolle lere
At saynt andrewe day his hornys he wilt caste
In moore or in moos he hidyth hem faste
So that no man may hem sone fynde
Ellys in certayn he woos not his kynde
¶ At saynt Jamys day where so he go
Then shalt the Roobucke gendre with the Roo
And so boldely thez as ye duzne
Then is he calde a Roobucke goyng in his turne
And iff ye may a Robucke sle with olbt any sayle
And ye fynde that heue grece at his tayle
As sum Robuckys haue when ye hit fynde
Then shalt ye vere it as ye do of hezt and of hynde
Also the Robucke as hit is beele kyde
At holywode day he gooth to Ryde.
And wsith the bit: when he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hynde.

¶ Sonnys of the hezt and the hynde leene yit ye may
Thez thay drawe to the hezde at holi rode day
To the steze then thay goon yche hote day at noon
Which steze thay wsen my childez I yolle say
Till hit be Mydwesomere at the last day
The cause of the steze is to beere hym fro the flee
Who so commyth to that place may se hit with his ighe
An other thyng thay wse my chylde also
The same seson of the yere to foyle to go

Of the cryng of theys beestys.

¶ An best belowys and a bucke gronys I fynde
And iche Roobucke certayne belles by kynde
The noyes of theyes bestys thus ye shall call
For pride of theyre make thay wsen hit all
Say chylde Where ye goo: yolore dame taght you so

Merke well theys seisonys folowyng.

¶ Tyme of grace beggynnyth at mydsomer day
And tyll holi Roode day lastyth as I you say
¶ The seson of the foy fro the Natiuyte
Tyll the annunaaaon of olore lady fre
¶ Seson of the Robucke at Ester shall beggynne
And till mychelmas lastith nygh or the blynne
¶ The seson of the Roo beggynnyth at Michylmas
And hit shall endure and last vntill Candilmas
¶ At Michelmas beggynnyth huntyng of the hare
And lastith till mydsomer ther nyll no man hit spare
¶ The seson of the Wolfe is in iche aunture
At the seson of the foy and euermore shall be
¶ The seson of the boore is from the Natiuyte
Till the purification of olore lady so fre
For at the Natiuyte of olore lady swete
The may fynde Where he goth vnder his feete
Booth in Bodys and feldis corne and oder fruite
When he after foode maketh any sute
Crabbys and acornys and nottis ther thay gwlb
Hallys and heppes and other thyngy gnolb
That till the purification lastys as ye se
And maketh the Boore in seson to be
For While that fruite may: last his time is neuer past

Of the huntyng of the haare

NOw to speke of the haare how att shall be wrought
When ye shall with houndes be foundyn and sought
The first worde to the houndis that the hunt shall out pit
Is at the kenell doore when he openys it
That all may hym here: he shall say anere.
For his hollondes wolde cum to hastely
That is the first worde my sonne of venery
And when he hath couplyd his houndes ychoon
And is forth with hem to the felde goon
And when he has of cast his coupples at will
Then shall he speke and say his hollondes till
Hors de couple auaunt se auaunt. thors so
And then So ho so ho. thries and no mo
And then say. Sa sa cy auaunt So how I you pray
And iff ye se yowre hollondes haue goode will to renne
And draw a wayward fro yow say as I yow kenne
Here how amy. agayne hem call so
Then. Sweff mon amy sweff. to make hem soft go
And iff any fynde of the haare thez he hath bene
And he hight Richez or Bemounde thue to hym wenne
Oyez a Bemounde le vaillant. and I shall you allowe
Qe quida twij la coward on la court cowe
That Bemonde the worthe with out any fayle
That wenyth to fynde the coward with the short tayle

¶ And iff ye se where the haare at pasture hath bene
Iff hit be in the tyme of the corne grene
And iff yowre houndes chace well at yowre will
Then. iij. motes shall ye blow wooth lowde and shill

There oon and there an other there be pasturyde hys
Then say . illoques illoques in thessame place
So say to hem in kynde: vnto tyme that ye hir fynde
¶ And then cast a signe att the feld abowte
To se at hir pasture where she hath be in or owte
Oder at hir forme for gladu to be she is not lefe
Ther she hath pasturid in tyme of Relefe
And any hounde fynd or musyng of hir mace
Ther as she hath byne and is goon owt of that place
Ha sy touz cy est yll . so shalt ye say
venez avez so hollo sa . also lowde as ye may
Sa cy ad este so hollo . after that
Sa sa cy auaunt .and therof be not lat
And when ye se vnto the playne her at the last
In felde or in erabulk londe: or in to the Wode past
And yowre hounde Wilt fynde of her ther then
Say . la douce amy la est a . and so as I yow ken
That is to say swete frende: ther is he come lowe
For to dry here · and ther With ye shalt say so hollo
Illoques ey douce ey vayllaunt so hollo so hollo . then thoy
Thus may yē nowe dere sonnys lerne of venery
And When ye come ther as ye trowe he Wilt abeit
And so semeth to yowe Welt then say as I yowe tell
Ha douce la est a venuz .for to abeit thoore
And therWith . iij . sohollo .say ye no moore
And iff it semes Wolt yowe to fynde att in fere
And Wenen so to do then say . douce hollo here hollo here
Hollo here douce hollo here hollo here he sittys
So shalt ye say my chylore and for no thyng lettyng
Att manez testys that euer chasede Wore
Haue oon manez of Wode . so hollo . and no more

To fulfill or ponfill eche maner of chaas
The hunt euermoore in his mouth that Wordes hees
And iff youre houndys at a chase renne thes ye hunt
And the beest begynne to renne as hertis be Wont
Or for to hanylon as doos the fox With his gyle
Or for to crosse as the Roo doth oder While
Oder dwelt so that youre honndys cannot oldte go
Then shalt ye say. hoo sa amy sa sa
A compley sa arere so holb. sich is the play
And soholb as moch is as sa holb to say
Bot for. soholb is short in speche When it is brought
Therfore say We. soholb bot sa holb say We noght
And iff youre houndis chase at hert or at haare
And thay renne at defaute thus ye shalt say thare
Jey soholb assayne assayne ston holo
Sa assayne arere soholb theis Wordes and no moo
And iff youre houndes renne Wett at foy or at doo
And so fayle at defaute say thus ferther or ye goo
Ho ho ore swef aluy douce a luy. that thay here
Ho hoy assayne assayne sa arere
So holb so holb venez a coupler. and do as J yolb kenne
The moore Worshyp may ye haue among alt menne
Youre crafts let be kydde: and do as J yolb bydde
Alt my sonnys m same: and thus may ye konne of gâme

The boost that the maystér hunter makythe to his man now here foloyng ye may here.

The maystér to his man makyth his Roys
That he knowith be kynde What the hert doys
Att huntyng euermoore When he goys

Quod the man to his maister that were good loore
For to knaw what he dos the hounds before
What dooth he maysteer quod the man
He dooth quod he euyn as thow mayst se
Brekyth .and so dooth no beest bot he
Wen brekyth he quod the man what is that to say
With his feete he opyns the erth ther he gooth a way
What is the cause quod the man maisteer I the pray
That the hert be foore the hounds when thay hym hunt ay
That then to the Ryuer he wellis for to goon .
Quod the maisteer to the man ther ar causes toon

For. ii. cawses the hert desirith to the Ryuer . ſ
note wele theis termys foloyng descende ſ oder

Oon cause for the Ryuer descende he is ay
And so is he to the water when he takith the way
Why callist thow hym . descende .maysteer I the pray
For he paris of is myght the sooth I the say
A nother is to the water whi he gooth other whyle
The hownds that hym sewen to founde to begyle
Yit of this hert quod his man maisteer wolde I ken
In to the water when he leppys what he makes then
He proferith quod the maysteer and so ye shalt say
For he wot not hym selfe yit how he wilt a way
Whether ouer the water he wilt for passe
Or turne ayen thessame way ther he first was
Therfore hit is profre as theys huntesis sayne
And Reprofer iff thessame way he turne ayene

At that oder side of the Water iff he wop sterte
Then shalt ye call hit the. soule. of the hert
And that is for the Water of his leggee Werte
Dollone in to the steppis ther fallyn of his fete
Ayen the Water his Way euen iff he hent
Then berkyth he Water ther to take yolle tent
And iff With the Water go algate yolle hit shalt
Defoulant the Water an hert so hym calt

Now of the Nomblis nierhe wele the termys

¶ The man to his maystere spekyth fult blyth
Off the nomblys of the hert that he Wolde hym kith
Yhalle mony endys ther shalt be hym With mne
Quod the maystere bot oon thyk nor thynne
And that is bot the. Gargilon. to speke of alt bi dene
And alt thys oder. crokes andy (Roundulis. bene

The Auauncers. the Forchers

¶ Nit Wolde I Wit and thalle Woldest me leere
The crokes and the (Roundellis of the (Nomblys of ye dere
Don croke of the (Nomblis lyth euermoore
Under the thwote bolle of the brest be foore
That callid is. auauncers. Who so can hem here
And the hyndermost parte of the (Nomblis thene
That is to say the Forchers that liggyn euen bifiene
The. ij. thys of the best that oder crokis eurne

In the Mydwef that callid is the wondell also
For the sides wolbnde a wolbte corwen it is fro
My deere sonnys bolde: say of game I thus yolb tolde

¶ Mit Bolde I Bitt maister Bhi theys hounds all
Bayen and cryen Bhen thay hym ceche shall
For thay Bolde haue helpe that is thayr slyll
For to slee the beest that thay renne tyll
¶ Tell me maystere quod the man What is the slyll
Why the hare Boolde so fayrne renne ayenest the hill
Quod the maystere for hir leggys be shorter be foore
Then be hynde: that is the slyll of foore
¶ What is the cause quod the man y' men say of y' beest
That the hare sittith aye Bhen she takyth hir rest
And oder beestys ly: as communeli men sayne
For .ij. causes quod the maystere I tell the playne
Oon is for she hurcles vppon hir boughs ay
And all other beestys: can the side to the grobnde lay
An oder cause ther is and that is noo lees
For she breith booth sedet and pure greece

¶ Mit Bolde I maystere quod the man fayne Bitt more
Bhere lyth the fuet of the hare be hynde or before
Ouer the loyne quod the maystere of iche hare thoib take
By tbiw the tayle and the chyne euen oon the backe
¶ Yit Bolde I maystere quod the man thus at the leer
What thoib Balkest in the felde Bith thy lymeer
Ther as an hert pasturred hath: or y' thoib hym se
To knalbe faatt or lene Blathes that he be
I can quod the maystere Bell tell the thys caas
Bhaite Bele Bhere he lay: and Bhere he fumeyed haas

Moloth andy englaymede iff that it be
Then is he fatt I the tell lerne theys of me
And iff it be booth blacke and harde and clene
Then he is meegre larbre andy leene
And of thys like thyng iff thoth leue not me
Take hede in the Syntre and then thoth may it se

¶ Yit maystier of the haare fayn Wolde I Wit moore
What he dooth When he gooth the holondys before
He forth and reforth ther he gooth a Way
Prpclyth and reprpclyth the sooth for to say
Bot What is that quod the man When thay so doone
That shalt I quod the maystier telt the full soone
In the feeldes Where he gooth no Ways beene
Ther he forth When he steppyth and hit may not be seene
And after When he dobblith and turnyth agaynne
Then he resoorth as goode hunteres saynne
And When he rennyth in the Way dry or Wete
Then men may fynde fostalp of clees or of feete
That prpclyth the haare aye When he dooth soo
And reprpclyth then iff he agaynne goo

¶ Maistier yit quod the man What is this to say
A vauntellay a lay . and a Relay .
That shalt I tell the quod he : for a littill byzete
When the holondys ar set : an hezt for to mete
And other hym chasen and folloyn to take
Then alt the Relais thoth may vppon hem make
Even at his comyng yf thoth lett thy holondys goo
While the oder that be behynde fer azn hym froo
That is . a vauntelay . and so thoth shalt hit calt
For thay are than fer before thoos oder holondes alt

And an hynderyng greete alle oder untalle
For thay may not that day nomore selve at Wille
And holde thyn hounds styll iff that thow so do
Till alle the hounds that be behynd be aum therto
Than let thyn hounds alle to gedr goo
That called is an allay . and looke thow say so
And that hynderyng is yit to them that be behynde
For the restede Wille ouergo the Were by hynde
A relay is after When the hounds ar past
Fer be force With the hert that hiet hem fast
To let thyn hounds fer after hem goon
And that is then a fortherynge to hem echoon
For and thyn hounds haue ouertake thers oder bi restes
Then shalle they alle folue hym of oon sweftnes

What is a forloyng .

Mit maysteer Wolde I fayn thus at yow leere
What is a forloyng for that is goode to here
That shalle I say the quod he the sooth at lest
When thy hounds in the Wode sechyn any beest
And the beest is stolle away olde of the fryth
Or the hounds that thow hast meten therWith
And any other hounds before : than may With hem mete
Thees oder hounds arn then forloyned I the hete
For the beste and the hounds arn so fer before
And the hounds be hynde be Were and soore
So that thay may not at the beste aum at ther Wille
The hounds be fore forloyne hem and that is the skylle
Thay be ay so fere be fore to me iff thow Wilt truste
And thys is the forloyne leere hit iff thow luste

Wiche thre thynges cause the houndes to endure

¶ Yet wolde I wete mayster iff it were thy will
When thyn houndes renne an hert rentill
And ay the forther they goo the gladder thay bene
For . iij . cause quod he oft tyme is sene
Son is when the hert rennys fast on a rese
He sweatth that hit rennyth wolne thowgh olbt his clees
The houndes when thay fynde of that it is swete
Then ar thay leuer to renne and lother to lete
An oder cause when the hert ny no moore may
Then wilt he white froth caste ther he gooth a way
When thyn houndes fynde of that then ar thay glad
In hope thay shalt hym haue and renne so rad
The . iij . cause is of the hert when he is nygh dede
Then he castys olbt of his mollth froth and blade rede
The houndes knawb that he shalt be take soone than
And euer the forther they goo the gladder they renne
Thes ar the causes . iij . that makes hem gladde to be

Wich best a slau hounde takis as sone as a wilt

¶ What best yit mayster I ay it for non yit
That moost wole alt houndes rennen rentill
And also sone the slowyst shalt hym ouer take
As the swyftist shalt do what way so euer he take
That best a Bausyn hight a Brok or a Gray
Thes . iij . namys he hath the sooth for to say
And this is cause therof : for he wilt by kynde
Go thowgh thornys a way the thykest he may fynde
Ther as the swyftist houndes may no forther goo
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thro

Why the hare fumays and croteis.

Cyit maystez Wolde I Wete Why that men sayn
That the haare fumays and cwteys wooth playn
And alle other manez beestys that hunted be
Femyon or fenon as be Wele hit se
That shalle I Weell telle the quod the maystez then
For Why that ye femays and cwtes Walle I ten
The femaleth for ye bezyth taloll. this is no lees
And ye cwteis men sayn for ye breath grees
And Roukis on his boughis Wyen ye lettis it go
And beestys of sich kynde fynde Wee no moo
Holl mony beestis femayen maystez fayn I Wolde lere
And holl many fenon that Wave goode to here
Alle this to telle quod the maystez I holde hit wot light
Alle beestis that bere taloll and stonde vpright
Femayen Wyen thay do so say as I the leme
And alle oder fenon that wolken wolne theme.

How mony maner beestis of venery Releue

Holl many maner beestis yit maystez me telle
Off venery Releuen by fryth or by ffelle
To this quod the maystez I shalle the answare
Off alle beestis bot. ij. the hert and the haare
From the Annunciacion of olde lady day
The hert then releues the sooth for to say
Tille saynt Petris day and paule. and the haare right:
From the Purificacon of olde lady bright:
Tille the translacion Releuys: leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas tide of Cauntirburie.

To vnbo the wylde Boore

Wit my chylde of the boore for to speke moore
When he shall be vnboon I tell yoll be foore
pppij. bredis ye shall of hym make,
Noll Wilt yoll my sonnys Wit Were ye shall them take
The first of them is the hede What euer be falt
An oder is the coler and so ye shall hit calt
The sheldys on the sholderis: therof shall. ij. be
Then eyder side of the sloyne departid in. iij:
The prestellis and the gambons depte them. ij.
And. ij. feletys he hath: forgete not thoo
Then take is leggis and is feete & sheWith yolloe sleght
For they shall of his bredys be countid for. xxij.
Departth the chyne in. iiij. peis and nomoo
And take ther yolloe bredis. ppp. and. ij.
And fayre put the grace Whan it is take a Way
In the bleddes of the boore my chylde I yoll pray
For hit is a medecyne: for mony maner pyne

How ye shall breeke an Hert.

And for to speke of the hert While We thynke oon
My chylde first ye shall hym sue When he shall be vnboon
And that is for to say or euer ye hym dyght
With in his ollone hornys to lay hym vpright
At thessay cut hym that lordys may see:
A noon fat or leen Wheder that he bee
Than cut of the coddis the bely euen froo
Or ye begynne hym to flee: and then shall ye goo

The smale guttis than ye shall out put
From hem take the mawe . forget not it .
Than take out the leuer . and lay hit on the skynne
And after that the bledder with out moore dynne
Than dresse the Nombles : first that ye take
Downe the a Vauncers kerue that cleues to the necke
And downe with the bolthwote put them a noon
And kerue vp the flesh ther vp to the yach woon
And so forth the fillittis that ye vp aware
That falluth to the nombles . and shall be ther :
With the neres also and sewit : that ther is
Euen to the mydryf that vppon hym is
Than take downe the mydrif from the sider hoole
And haue vp the nombles hoole by the bolt thwote
In thyn hond than them holde . and looke and se
That all that longuth them to . to geder that thay be
Than take them to thy broder to holde for trist
Whylis thow them dobblyst and dightis as the list
Than a way the lyghtis · and oon the skynne them lay
To a byde the quezre my chylde I yow pray .
Than shalt ye slyt the slough ther as the hert lith
And take a way the Eres from it and by slyth
For sich kyns hath his hert : ay it vppon
As man may se in the beest when he is vndoon
And in the myddis of the hert a boon shalt ye fynde
Looke ye yeue hit to a lorde . and chylde be kynde
For hit is kynde for mony malydies
And in the myddis of the hert euermore it lies
Than shalt ye kyt the skyrtis the teeth euen fro
And after the Ragge woon cuttis euen also
The forthis : and the fydes euen bethene
And looke that yodre knyfe ay whettyd bene

Bestis of the chace of the swete sewte & stinking

There be bestys of the chace: of the swete sewte. And tho be the Bucke. the Doo. the Beere. the Reynd the Elke. the Spyccard. the Otre. and the Martron.

¶ There be bestis of the chace of the stynkyng sewte And thay be the Roobucke. and the Roo. the Fulmard. the Fyches. the Baude. the Graye. the Foy. the Squyrell. the Whitrat. the Sot. and the Pulatte.

¶ The namys of diuerse maner houndis

Theis be the namys of houndes. First ther is a Grehound a Bastard. a Mengrell. a Mastyse. a Lemor. a Spanyell. Rachys. Kenettys. Tewures. Bocheris houndes. Mydoyng dogges. Tryndeltayles. and Pukherid curris. and smale ladies popis thai beere a way the flees and dyueris smale faltis.

¶ The propreteis of a goode Grehound.

A Grehounde shulde be heded like a Snake. and neckedy like a Drake. Foted like a Kat. Tayled like a Rat. Syded lyke a Teme. Thyned like a Beme

¶ The first yere he most lerne to fede. The secund yere to felde hym lede. ¶ The. iij. yere he is felow lyke. The. iiij. yere ther is noon sike ¶ The. v. yere he is good Inough The. vi. yere he shall holde the plough ¶ The vij yere he Will avayle: grete bulkys for to assayle. ¶ The. viij. yere lilladill. The. ix. yere carfadyll. ¶ And When he is com

Who that makith in Cristynmas a dog to his larder.
And in March a Sow to is gardyner.
And in May a fole of a Whise mannys counsell.
He shall neuer haue goode larder. fayre gardyn. Ner We
le kepyd colloncell.

¶ Fer from thy Kynnysmen keste the.
Wrath not thy neighborys nept the.
In a goode corne cuntre threste the.
And sitte downe Robyn and rest the.

Who that bildys his hous all of falowes.
And prickyth a blynde hors ouer the falowys.
And suffrith hys Wyfe to seche mony halowys.
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastyng galowis.

If theis be not directid then go thei at aventyr
¶ There be iiii. thynges full harde for to knaw.
Wyche Way that thay Will drawe.
The first is the Wayes of a yong man.
The secunde the cours of a vessayll in the see.
The thridde of an Edder or a serpent sprent.
The. iiii. of a fowle sittyng on any thyng.

Too Wyues in oon hous. too cattys and oon mous:
Too dogges and oon bon: theis shall neu accorde i oon

Who that mannyth hym With his Kynne.
And closith his crooste Wyth chaitrees.
Shall haue many hegges brolynne.
And also full lytyll goode seruyes.

The Compaynys of beestys and fowlys.

A Herde of Hertis
an herde of alle man dere
an Herde of Swannys
an Herde of Cranys
an Herde of Corlewys
an Herde of Brennys
an Herde of harlottys
a Nye of ffesaunttys
a Heuy of Ladies
a Heuy of Roos
a Heuy of Quaylis
a Sege of hewonnys
a Sege of betouris
a Sorde or a sute of malardis
a Mustre of Pecockys
a Walke of Snytis
a Congregacion of peple
an Epaltyng of Larkis
a Wache of Nyghtingalis
an hoost of men
a ffelishippyng of yomen
a Cherme of Goldefynches
a Cast of Brede
a Couple or a payer of wallis
a fflight of Doues
an vnkyndenes of Rauenes
a Clateryng of choughes
a Dissimulacion of bredis
a Route of knyghtis
a Pride of Lionys
a Sleuth of Beers
a Cete of Graies
a Bery of Conyis
a Ruthes of Martronys
a Besynes of ferettis
a Brace of grehoundis of .ij
a Lece of Grehoundis of .iij
a Couplit of spaynellis
a Couple of rennyng houndis
a Litter of Welpis
a Kyndylt of yong Cattis
a Synguler of Boris
a Dryft of tame Swyne
an Harrasse of horse
a Ragg of coltis or a Rake
a Barren of Mulis
a Trippe of Gete
a Trippe of haares
a Gagle of gees
a Brode of hennys
a badelyng of Dokis
a Moonpacens of Kyues
a State of Prynces
a Thongh of bawns
a Praidens of wikeris
a Supfluyte of Nunnys
a Scole of clerkes
a Doctryne of doctoris

a Conuiting of prechours
a Sentence of Iuges
a Dampnyng of Iurrouris
a Diligens of Messangeris
an Obeisians of Suauntis
a Sete of vsheris
a Draught of boteleris
a Proude shelbyng of taloris
a Tempans of cokys
a Stalke of fosteris
a Boost of saudiouris
a Laughter of Osteloris
a Glosyng of Tauerneris
a Malepertnes of pedlerys
a Thraue of Throsheris
a squatte of Dalberis
a Fightyng of beggeris
an vntrouth of sompneris
a Melody of Harperis
a Pauuerty of pyperis
a sotelty of sergeauntis
a Tabernacle of bakeris
a Drifte of fisheris
a Disgysyng of Taylouris
a Bleche of solteris
a Smere of Corpouris
a Clustre of Grapys
a Clustre of cherlis
a Rage of Maydenys
a Rasulk of knauys
a bluysh of boyes

an vncredibilite of Cocoldis
a Coup of partrichis
a Sprynge of Telis
a Desserte of Napkyng
a fatt of Woodcockis
a Congregacion of Pleueris
a Couert of cotis
a Duell of Turtillis
a Titengis of Pies
an Ost of spawlis
a Swarme of bees
a cast of haukis of ye tour. ij
a Lere of thessame haukis. iij
a Flight of Gosshaukes
a Flight of Swalowes
a wedyng of Rookes
a Murmuracon of stares
a Route of Wolues
a Lere of Lebardis
a Shrewdnes of Apis
a Skulke of Thrupys
a skulke of ffoxis
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of hounds
a Kenell of Rachis
a Sute of a lyam
a Cowardnes of asnis
a Sounde of Wilde swyne
a Swe of Maris
a Pase of Assis

Here folow the dew termys to speke of breek-
ynge or dressynge of dyuerse beestis and fowlis &c
And thessame is shewed of certayn fysshes.

A Dere brokenne.
A Goose rerede
a Pigge kerede and syerede
a Capon salbsede
a Chesson frusshyd
a Cony vnlacede
a Crane displayde
a Curlew vntoyntede
a ffesaunt alet
a Quayle Bynygged
a Plouer Mynsed
a Pegeon thyghed
Swalowe leechyon
a Swanne lyste
a Lambe shulderide
a Kidde shulderide.
an Hen spoylede
a Malarde vnbrasid
an Heron dysmembrid
a Peccke disfigured
a Beture vntachid
a Partrich alet
a Raale brestyde
a Woodcoke thyghed
an Egge Tyred
a ffyre Tymbered

Now of fysshes

A Salmon Chyned
a Pyke splatted
an Haddoke sided
a Chewen fynned
a Sole loyned
a Guernarde chyned
a Tenche salbced
an Ele trousoned
a Breme splayed
a Barbill aufkyd
a Trought gobettid

Ye shall say thus.

In yert Herbourghith
a Bucke lodgith
an Esquyer lodgith
a Roo beddith
a yoman beddith
an haare in her forme shul-
deryng or leenyng.
a Cony sittyng.
a Woodcoke brekyng

HEre in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of Coote armuris: and how gentilmen shall be knowyn from vngentill men. and how bondage began first in aungell and after succeded in man kynde. as it is shewede in processe wothe m the childer of Adam and also of Noe. and how Noe deuyded the World in. iij. partis to his. iij. sonnys. Also ther be shewyd the. ix. colowris in armys figured by the. ix. orderis of aungelis. and it is shewyd by the forsayd colowris Wych ben Worthy and Wych ben Royall. and of vigaluteis Wi; che ben noble and Wich ben excellent. And ther ben here the ver tuys of chyualry and many other notable and famowse thyn; gys to the plesure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the Wer kys folowyng Witteneses Who so euer likyth to se thaym and rede thaym Wych Were to longe now to rehers. And after theys notable thynge aforesayde folowyth the Blasyng of all maner armys in latyn french and English.

¶ Incipit liber armorum.

BEyng in Worthenes aarmes for to beere by the Royall blode in ordynance all nobull and gentyll men from the hyest degre to the lawyst i thys booke shall be shewed. and to deseuer Gentilnes from vngentilnes. ¶ In so moche thatt all gentilnes cummys of god of heuyn. at heuyn I Wyll begyn Where Were. ix. orderis of aungelis and now stonde wot. ix. in co ote armuris of knawlege encrowned full hye With precious sto nes. Where lucifer With mylionys of aungelis owt of heuyn fell onto hell and odyr places and ben holdyn ther in bondage. and all Where created in heuyn of gentill nature. A bonde man or a churle Wyll say all We be cummyn of adam. So lucifer With his cumpany may say all We be cummyn of heuyn. ¶ Adam the

begynnyng of man kynde was as a stokke conspryde and con;
floresshed . and in the braunches is knowlegge whiche is wotun
and whiche is grene .

How Gentilmen shall be knawyn from churlis & how they first began . And how Noe deuydyd the world in . iii . partit to his iii sonnys .

Now for to deuyde gentilmen from chorlis in yaast it shall be
preued . Ther was neuer gentilman nor churle ordenyd by kyn
de bot he yad fadre and modre . Adam and Eue yad nothyr fa;
dre nor modre . and in the sonnys of Adam and Eue war foun
de bothe gentilman and churle . By the soonnys of Adam and
Eue Seth Abell and Cayn deuyded was the royall blode fro
the congentill . A brother to sley his brother yeraty to the lall
where myght be more congentelnes . By that did Cayn become
a chorle and all his offspryng after hym by the curssyng of god
and his owne fadre adam ¶ And Seth was made a gen
tilman thowh his fadres and modris blissyng . And of the
offspryng of Seth Noe come a gentilman by kynde
¶ Noe yad . iij . sonnys begetyn by kynde . by the modre . ij .
were named Cham and Sem . and by the fadre the thirde was
namyd Jafeth . Yit in theys . iij . sonnys gentilnes and con;
gentilnes was founde ¶ In cham congentilnes was founde
to his owne fadre won to disauuer his preuyes and laugh
his fadre to scorne ¶ Jafeth was the yongist and repreued
his brodre . Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham . for
his congentilnes he was become a chorle : and yad the curssyng
of god and his fadre Noe . And when Noe awoke he sayde
to Cham his sonne : knowyst nott thow how hit become of

Cayn Adam soon: and of his churlish blode. All the World is drowne saue We. viij. And now of the to begynne wngentilnes and a cause to destroye vs all: vppon the hit shall be so I pray to god that it shall fall. Now to the I gyue my curse Wycked kaytife for eu. and I gyue to the: the north parte of the World to drawe thyn habitacion for ther shall it be. Where sowd and care cold and myschef as a churle thow shalt haue. in the thirde parte of the World Wich shall be calde Europe that is to say the contre of churlys.

¶ Jafeth eu hedr my sonne thow shalt haue my blissing dere i stede of Seth Adam son I make the a gentilman to the Weste parte of the World. and to the occident ende: Where as Welth and grace shall be. ther thyn habitacion shall be. to take that other therde parte of the World Which shall be calde asia that is to say the contre of gentilmen.

¶ And Sem my son also a gentilman I the make to multipli abellis blode that so Wykkedli Was slayn. the oryente thow shat take that other theirde parte of the World Which shall be calde affri ca. that is to say the contre of tempurnes.

¶ Of the offspryng of the gentilman Jafeth come Habraham Moyses Aron and the profettys. and also the kyng of ye right lyne of mary. of Whom that gentilman Jhesus Was borne very god and man: after his manhode Kyng of the londe of Jude of Jues gentilman by is modre mary prynce of Cote armure.

How longe Cote armures wer begunne afore thyncarnacion of owre lorde Jhesu crist.

Jafeth made first Sarget and ther in he made a balk in token

of all the World. and afterward. iij^m. yere and. xxxij. before thynarnacion of Crist: Cote armure was made. and figured at the sege of troye where in gestys troianorum it tellith that the first begynnyng of the lawe of armys was. the Wiche was effigured and begunne before any lawe in the World. but the lawe of nature. and before the. x. cōmandementis of god

¶ And thys lawe of armys was grounded vppon the. ix. orderys of angelis in heuen encrowned with. ix. diuerse precious stonys of colowris and of verrays diuerse. also of them are figured the. ix. colouris in armys. as in nowmbre to begynne the first stone is callid Topasion

¶ Primus lapis

The first stone is calde Topasion signyfiyng golde in armys.

¶ This stone Topasion is a semy stone. and golde it is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: that the gentilman the Wiche thys stone in his cote armure berith a sure messangere in his kyngis batyll shall be. The Wich stone is refered in the angelis crowne that was a trewe massanger and a sure in his kyngis batyll of heuen When they faught with Lucifer

¶ Secūdus lapis

The secunde stone is cald Smaragdus a gravelly stone signifiyng vert in armys

¶ The secunde stone is calde Smaragdus a gravell stone. q̃ vert it is calde in armys. The vertu therof is: that the gentylman the Wich in his cote armure it berith kene and hardy in his

kyngh batell shall be. the Wich stone is reserued in tharchangel
les cwlbne that Was kene and hardy in his kyngis batale of he;
uen Wyan thei faught With lucifer

¶ Tercius lapis
¶ And this stone is calde brusch colore ī armys

¶ The thirde stoñ is calde an Ametisce a dusketli stoñ brusk
hit is calde in armys. The vertu ther of is: that he the Wich be;
rith in his Cotearmur that stone. fortunable of victoru ī his bī
ges batayll shall be. the Wich stone is reserued to the virtuēs
cwlbne that Was fortunable and victoriolis in his kyngh batail
of heuen Wyan thay faught With Lucifer

¶ Quartus lapis
¶ And this stone is calde plūbȳ color ī armys

The. iiij. stone is calde a Margarete a clolbdy stone plum;
by hit is calde in armys. The vertue ther of is. What gentilmā
that ī his Cotearmure that stone berith grete gouñalbnce of chi;
ualrie in his kyngys batayll he shall haue. the Wich stone is res
ued in the potestatis cwlbne that Wos chualrius of gouñaunce
in his kyngys batayll of heuyn Wyan thay faught With Lucifer

Quintus lapis
¶ A loys is calde sinamer or sanquine ī armys

¶ The. v. stoñ is calde a Loys. a sanquine stone or sinamer
hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: the gentilman thatt
in his Cotearmure this stone berith myghtafull of power in his
kyngys batayll shall be. the Wich stone Was reserued in domina

cionys cwlone that was myghty full of power in his kyngys ba;
tail of heyn when thei faught with Lucifer

Sextus lapis

¶ And thys stone is calde gowlys in armys

¶ The . vi . stone is calde a Ruby a redy stone . gowlys
it is calde in armys . the vertue therof is . the gentylman that i
his Cotearmure that stone berith hote and full of corage in his
kyngys batayll shall be . the with stone is reserued in the princi
pals cwlone that was hote brinnyng as fire in his kyngys ba;
tayll of heyn when thay faught with Lucifer

¶ Septimus lapis

¶ A blue stone it is & it is cald asure i armys

The . vij . stone is calde a Saphyre a bleu stone Asure hit
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . the gentilman that in
his Cotearmure berith that stone : wyse and vertues in his wer
kyng in his kyngy batayll shall be . the with is reserued to kyng
cwlone that was wyse and vertues in his kyngys batayll of he
uyn when they faught with Lucifer

Octauus lapis

¶ This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

¶ The . viij . ston is a Dyamond a blake stone : Sable it
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . what gentilman that i
his Cotearmure thatt stone berith : durabull & vnfaynt in his
kyngys batayll he shall be . The with stone was reserued i the
cherubyns cwlone that was durable & vnfaynt in his kyngys
batayll of heyn . when thay faught with Lucifer

¶ Ly9 lapis
¶ A shinyng stoñ and is calde Siluer i armys

The . iy . stone is calde Carbuncle a shynyng stone . Silú hit is calde in armys . The vertue thewof is : What gentilman y^t m his Cotearmure this stone berith . sulk wolghta glorious & shynyng in his kyngys batayll he shalt be . The Wich stone was reserued in the Sewphyns crowne : that was sulk wughta glorio9 & shynig i his kig9 batayll of kuyn Wyan tha faught W^t Lucifer

¶ Of the diuise colorell for the feld of cotearmurell . v . bene worthy and . iiii . bene Royall

There be . iy . dyuise colors for the felde of Cotearmurs v Worthy & . iiii . Royall . The v Worthy be theys : Gol de Verte Brusle plumby & Synam . And the . iiii . Royall be thas : Gollis Asure Sable & Siluer . Gof nolb aft bla sens of armys ther be wt . vi . colors of ye Wich . ij . be metall & iiii . colors . Golde & Silú for metall . Lert Goulis Asure & Sabull for colors . & theys be wsid and no moo .

¶ Of nine preci9 stonil . v . be noble & . iiii . of dig

¶ Ther be . iy . precious stonys . v , noble & . iiii . of dignite The . v . noble stonys be theys Topasion Smaragmat Ama; tike Margaret & Aloys . The . iiii . of dignite be theys Rubi Saphyr Dyamond and Carbunculi

¶ Of thorderil of ãgelil . v . be ierarch & . iiii . trõ

Ther be . iy . ordys of angelis . v . Jerarchie . & . iiii . Trõly

The v. Jerarchye be theys: Angelis Archangelis virtutes potestates & dominacões The. iiii. Twnli be theys Principatus Trony Cherubyn and Seraphyn.

¶ v. of the dignitel of regalite be noble & .iiii. at

¶ There be. ix. dignites of Regalite. v. noble and. iiii excellent The. v. noble be theys Gentilmã Squier Knyght Baron and Lorde. And. iiii. excellẽt be theis Erle Mark Duke and Prynce

Nyne vertuel of precis stonys

Nyne vertues of pracis stonys ben ther. v. generall and iiii. speciall The v. generall ben theys A sure messenger kene & hardy fortunat of victori Chevalry of gouernaunce & myghti; full of power The. iiii. speciall be theis: hote of corage Wyse & redy & vertues in Werkyng Durable & vnfaynt full doughti & glorose shynyng.

¶ The. iiii. vertuel of chevalry

Whose vertues of chevalry ben ther: The first is iuste in his bestis. clennes of his psone. peti to haue of the poore. to be gracious to his preson. to be reuerent and faythfull to his god The secunde is that he be Wyse i his batail. prudent i his fightig knowlyng & hauyng mynde i his Wittis. The. iij. is yt he be nott slow i his Werris loke be fore yt his q̃ill be true thanke godes ues of his victory & for to haue mesure i his fusternãce. The iiii is to be strõg & stedfast i his gouernãce. to hope to haue yt victory

¶ The secunde is lyuelode of hym to resayue after manhode
The .ij. is chyualry to do by fore his soueren ¶ The . iiij .
is ambassatt to be put in his honde for Wisdom . ¶ The .v. is
prises of knyghthode done be fore alioundis i honor of renowne.
¶ Thys be calde in armys the .v. autentyke Now folowith
the . iiij . endyng stremptallis personalt ¶ The first is a po
re knyght to be maried to the blode Royalt ¶ The secunde is
to haue thanke of his soueryn perpetualt · ¶ The .iij . is to
kepe his Cote armure vnshamyd m traitt ¶ And the . iiij .
is to kepe alt poyntis of is knyghthod as gestys twianorum de;
clarith .

Knaw ye that theis ii. orderis wer. first wedlok
e then knyhthode. and knyhthode was made be
fore Cote armure was ordened .

¶ There was non order tot . ij . Wedloke first and knyghthod
after . A knyght was made before ony cote armure . and O;
lybion was the first knyght that euer was . A steriali his fader
come bi the right lyne of that gentilman Jafeth and sawe the pe;
ple multiplie & had no gouernez And the cursed peple of Sem
Werred ayenys them Olibion was the stryngest and the manful
lest man in his tyme And the peple cried on Olibion to be theyr
maister and their gounez A thowsand men wer than multipli;
ed of Jafethis lyne . A steriatt made to his son a garlande a
bowte his hede of . iv . diueris preciouse stonys in tokenyng of
chyualri to be a gounez of a . M . men . & onto thys same day y^e
kigh haue his name i latē y^t is as moch to sai ye goun of . i^m . mē

Olibion knelyd to Asterpatt his fader and asky̆d his blis;
syng. Asterpatt toke Olibions swerde that was Jafethis
fawlchon that Tubatt made be fore the floode: and smote flat
lyng. iv. tymys wypon the ryght shulder of Olibion in toke;
nyng of the iv. vertuys of the forsayde precious stonys and
gaue him his blessing with a charge to kepe the. iv. vertuys
of charyte now foloyng as ye shall here.

¶ Theis be the charges or artikelis that euery
knyght shlude kepe by the dignyte of his order &
they be iv. v. tempall and iiii goostly

Ther be. v. temperall vertuys & iiij. goostly vertuys of charite
the. v. tempall vertuys be theys. he shall not turne his backe
to his enemy for to flee. The. j. is that he shall truly holde
his promyse to his frende: and also to his foo. The. ij. is
he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny a boute him
The. iij. is he shall wyphlde maydenys ryght. The. v. is
that he shall holde wp wydowys ryght. Theys be the. iij. vertu;
ys of charite goostly. The first is: he shall honoure his fa;
der and his moder. The. j is he shall do noon harme to the
poore. The. iij. is he shall be merciful. The. iiij. is he shall
holde with the sacifice of the grete god of heuyn. And than
Asterpatt did make to Olibion a targett of Olyfe tree with
iij. cornerys. j. a bouen is face and oon wolfe to the gwlfond
warde. in tokenyng that thys Olibion was the chyue of all

the blode of the .iij. sonnys of Noy By the Olif tree he wonder stode victery for to Wyn By the wynt of his target to the gwo; Wonde the cursed brothir Cham By the cornir of his target a bowm firtherest that other brothir Sem . That othir cornir nept to hym selfe betokenyth that gentilman Jafeth the blis sed brothir of Whome god and man come by right lyne

¶ The maner of knyghthodis ben .ii. oon with the Swerde An other with the Bath

Thir be .ij. manir of knyghthods oon With the sherde and an other With the bath The bath is the Worthest by cause of iiij. Royalties . Oon is When an vnaged prynce is made kn yght or be crowned kyng The seconde is When a Kyng or an Emperour is crowned . The thyrde is When a quene or an Emperis is crowned . The iiij . is When a Kyng or an Em perour cum to speke With an other of dyuerse londys

Nyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

¶ Thir is a Gentylman of Nuncire and of blode
¶ And thir is a Gentylman of bloode
¶ Thir is a Gentylman of Coote armur : and theos be .iij
Oon of the Kyngys bage . An other of a lordeship . And
the thirde is of the kyllyng of a Sarysoñ
¶ And ther is a gentylman vntrysalt
¶ And ther is a gentylman Vpcrafet
¶ And ther is a gentylman Spirituall
¶ Ther is also a gentylman spirituall and temporall . and
all thys ben more playnly declared in thys bookes

¶ Gentilmen be calde. iiii. maner of wyse one of awncetreis and iii of Cotearmure

There be. iiij. diuerse maner of gentilmen. One his a gentyl; man of aduncetreys: Wich muste nedis be a gentilman of blode. There be. iij. gentilmen of Cotearmure and not of blode One is a gentylman of Cotarmure of the gynges bagge. that is to say his deuice by an herald Jgouen. An other gentilman of Cotarmure is and not of blode a kyng geuyng a lorshipp to a yoman vnder his seall of patent to hym and to his eyrys forever more he may bere a Cotarmure of the same lordshipp

The thirde his a yoman cristenyd yif he kill a gentylman forsyn he may bere the sarsinys Cotarmure and noo sarsyn a sarsynis cotarmure nethir cristemys cotarmure bi feghtyng in noo wyse Nit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man feghtyng in the list shall bere the cotarmure of him that is ouercomyn. Or if a souereyn kyng make of a yoman a knyght that same knyght is a gentyman of blode by the royalte of the kyng and of knyghthood

¶ A gentylman spirituall

¶ There is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode. But if a gentylmannys sone be made preste he is a gentilman both spirituall and temporall. Criste was a gentilman of his moder be; halue and bace cotarmure of aunsetuis. The. iiij. Euangelist berith wittenese of Cristis warkys in the gospell with all thap; postilles. They were Jewys and of gentylmen come by the right lyne of that worthy gquewure Judas machabeus wot that by succession of tyme the kynrade fell to pouerty. after the destruccion

of Judas Machabeus and then they fell to laboris & Bare cal; de no gentilmen. and the. iiii. doctoris of holi chirch Seynt Jerom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori Bar gentilmen of blode and of cotarmures

¶ Also the diuisionys of cotarmuris be. ix. thatt is to witt . v. perfyte and. iiii. unperfyte

There be. ix. dyuisionis of cotarmures. v. perfite & iiii. unperfite. The. v. perfite be theys Termynall Collaterall Abstrakte Fixall and Bastard.

¶ Diferens Enbordyng

¶ Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right lyne bethir by fadre or by modre may bere the right heris cotarmure with a differens calde Enbordyng

¶ Dyferans Jemelys

¶ Collaterall is calde in armys the sonnys of the bretheren of the right heyre beryng the cotarmuris of theyr fadris with a dyfferans Jemelys

¶ Diferens molet

¶ Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the rightlyne from the right heyre by line male. thay may bere there fadris cote armure with a differans molet

Diferans countertreuis

¶ The bastarde of fixall shall bere his fadris cotarmure counturtreuys. that is to say what so euer he berith in his felde he shall bere in the colobris dyuerse and no more

How ther be . iiii . cotarmurys imperfite and be borÿn wÿth owte diferans

Ther be . iiij . cotarmuris imperfite : and be borne with owte differance . The first cotarmure is if a lordship a fore seyde be gouen vnder patent bi the kyng . and if he die with oute heyr his cotarmure is Ydon .

¶ The seconde is the cotarmure of the kyng gyffe yif he dye with owte heyr his cotarmure is done . and yif theys . ij . cotarmuris haue vsshell forth : the fith degree of theam bering lyne by male be gentilmen of blode by lawe of armys

¶ The thirde cotarmure of the Sarsyn yif the cristyn man dye with owte vsshell his cotarmure is done , and if he had vsshell forth vnto the fith degree from him by right lyne of vsshell male he is a gentylman of blode

¶ The fallwith cotarmure of the chefe blode yif he dye with owte ony vsshell the hole cotarmure is lost than it fallith to be a cotarmure of thynperfite bering with a differans

¶ All the bastardis of all cotarmuris shall bere a fesse Sinalt but a bastoñ of oon of the . iiij . dignites of colouris . excepte the bastarde of the fiziales . and the bastarde of the brethyrne of the chefe blode where theritaunce is departed to eÿch brothir e like moch theys bastardis shall adde more bagy to his armys or take a bay a bagy of armys

Note here well who shall gÿue cotarmures

¶ Ther shall none of the . iv . ordurris of regalite bot all onli the soueregne kyng geue cootarmuz . for that is to hym impro

prid bi lawe of armys. And yit the kyng shall nott make a knyght with owte a cotarmure by fore.

Every knyght chestayn i the felde mai make a cotarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

A knyght is made in. v. dyuerse places In musturing in londe of werres. In semblyng vnder baneres. In listys of the bath And at the sepulcur

A lasted cotarmure is on the moderis parte

A lassed cotarmure is calde the cote of a gentylwoman hauyng syuelode wedded to a man hauyng noo cotarmure. hir sone may were hir cotarmur with a differance of armys duryng his liue by the curtesy of law of armys. and his sone shall none bere bot so be that the gentylwoman be kyn or nept of blode to that cotarmure. Or ellis beyng hir byrth of the blode Royall and than shall hir kyne bere hir cotarmure

How Gentyll men be made of Gromis that be not of cootarmure nether blode and they be cald vntriall and apocrifate as hit shewith foloyng

There be. ij. dyuerse Gentylmen made of gromys: that be nott gentilmen of cotearmure nother of blode. Oon is calde in armys a gentylman vntriall that is to say made vp emong relygyous men as priorys Abbottis or Bysshoppis. That other is called in armys a gentill man apocrifate that is to say ma

In so moch that i the fifthe quadrat finalt hit is determyned of the tokenys of armys. or I procede to hit: is shewed what maner of tokeny a gentylt man may wer.

A gentalman mai not wer tokynys of armys wt of steinig colowre. that is to say his cotarmure pnyat or ellis I geratt with pracious stonys

Geratyng poue. xv. bagges of cotarmuris. First with crosletis. and of theym ther be. iiij dyuerse. and tyo bene theys Cros fipply. Cros paty Cros crosletis. and Cros flory

¶ The secunde bage is flowre delyce.
¶ The threde baage is roslettys
¶ The fowrith baage is prymarose.
¶ The fifthe baage is quynfolis.
¶ The septhe baage is diaclys
¶ The seuenith baage is chappelettys
¶ The. viij. baage is Molettys.
¶ And the. ix. baage is Cressauntis that is to say halfe the moone. theys be pollderygis of cotarmuris.

¶ The fifthe quadrate is calde Endently of. iij. diuse wers that is to say tebally lentally and fyefly.
¶ Tebally is calde i armys when a cotearmure is calde Endentyde of. ij. dyuerse colowris in the length of the cotearmure
¶ Lentally is calde in armys when ye cotarmure is Endentid with. ij. dyuerse colowris in the berde of the cotarmure
¶ Fyefly is called in armys. iij. manere wers Fefy bagy fefy target and fefy generalt.

Fesy bagy is when tokenys of armys be disseiuered from the chief of the cotearmure to the right spleyer in the feelde

¶ Fesy target is when a scogion or an engiflet is made in the myddult of the cotarmure.

¶ Fesy generalt is calde in armys when the cotarmure is Endentid with. ij. dyuerse colours from the laste poynt of the cotarmure to the spleyer

The chefe is calde in armys the myddys of the cotarmure of the right syde.

Quadrat is calde in armys when the felde is set with sum tokyn of armys.

¶ A quadrant finalt is called in armys when the felde is discolourid with tokenis of armys hauyng no beest in the felde.

A Quadrant Royalt is calde when the feelde occuppeth y° tokeyn of a beest or ony other tokyn set with in the cotarmure to the nolombre of fiue.

¶ The first quadrant is oon tokyn of armys allonli sett and nyatt after his byrthe he beeith.

¶ The seaunde quadrant Royalt is bezyng in his cotarmur iij. thyngy calde the tokenys of armys. that is to say iij. flowrdelice iij. fylcyals. iij. rosis. iij. chapplettis iij. lebardis. iij. lyonys. and so the. iiij. quadrat Royalt is to bere a beest Raunpande: bebaly - lentally. and fesselyy.

Here shall be shewed what Cootarmtris restry:al ben and weer the blaser shall begyn to blase.

The coolarmuris be ther called restryalt in armys.
Con is whan a coolarmure is barri of dyuerse colowris to the poynt. and what colowre the poynt be of. the poynt is the felde. Ther the blaser shalt begynne.

¶ The secunde coolarmure restriatt is calde i armys whan a coolarmure is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt. & whatt pale medyll in the poynt yt colowre is the felde The blaaser shalt blase from that colowre to the nept colowre pale.

¶ The threde coolarmure restriatt is calde in armys whan a coolarmure is sentry of dyuerse colowris to the poynt and whatt settre mydyll in the poynt yt colowre is the felde. The blaseyr shalt blase from yt colowre to the nept colowre of the lefte side of the coolarmure and blase the colowre sentri.

Merke what sentre Fixal Mangis Gorgis & other diuerse here now. folowyng be calde i armys

¶. A Sentre in armys is called stakar of tentis.
¶ Fixalt be called in armys mylner pykes.
¶ Mangys be called in armys a sleue.
¶ Gorgys be called in armys water bulgers.
¶ Elynellis be calde in armys. iiij. quadrantis taincholis.
¶ Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys.
¶ Tortlettis be calde in armys wastell.
¶ Diaclys be called in armys scoppellys.

¶ Myrris be calde in armys mewbris or glasses.
¶ Feons be calde in armys brode arow hedys.
¶ Tronkys be calde in armys any bestys hede or neck Ikytt chagrikli a sonder.
¶ Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde.
¶ Countretreuis is calde in armys When halfe the best is of oon colour and that other halfe of an other colour

¶ Eny coatarmure that berith a crosse to the poynt: the poynte is the felde. as Seynt George berith gollis fodre anglettis of Siluer. bot ayens this rule sum blaseris of armys repugne as hit is shewed in the boke folowing.

¶ Thris. iij. termys. of: and. With shall not be rehersed in armys bot onys any of thaym

¶ Ther be diuerse berynggys of feeldys

Diuerse berynggis of feeldis ther be ¶ Oon is berynge hole felde. hit is clepyd in armis claury
¶ The secunde is berig two feldis. hit is calde i armis Coūcili
¶ The thirde is berynge two feldis in. iiij. quarteris: hit is calde in armys quarily

¶ Ther bene. iii. cote armurys gryttý

Thre coatarmuris grytty ther bene in armys. Oon is called checky that is When the felde is chekerd With diuise colouris

¶ The seconde is calde Bynde that is to say When the felde is made like Walbris of oon colour or of diuerse colouris

¶ The shrude is calde berry Whan the felde is made like go
lettys of dyuerse colours.

In armys be ii. pinyonys. also it shewys wat
clawry cownterly and quarterly bene with other

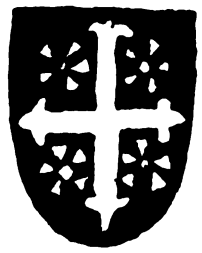
¶ There be in armys calde. ij. pynyonys On is Whan the
feeld his a sabtri. Seynt andrewys crosse may be clauri co;
unterly quarterly. Clabri is called playn of oon colour.
Cownterly is Whan colours quarterly be. ij. colours sett
in. ij. quarteris
¶ The seaunde pynyon is called chyffrounce that is a couple
of sparis. and that may be claury counterly quarterli gerert
and byally.
¶ Gerert is Whan. iij. chyffrounce be to gedur or moo.
¶ Byall is called Whan a barre is be tbene. ij chyffrounce

Here endeth the mooste speciall thyngys of the boke of the
lynage of Coote armuris and hold gentylmen shall be knowl;
yn from vngentylmen. and nold here foloyng begynnyth the
boke of blasyng of all man armys: i latyn french & English

¶ Explicit prima pars.

Here begynnyth the blasyng of armys

I haue shewyd to yow in thys booke a foore how gentilmē began. and how the law of armys was first ordant. and how moni colowris ther be in coatarmuris · and the difference of coatarmuris with mony other thynggis that here needis not to be rehersed. Now I intende to procede of signys in armys and of the blasyng of all armys. Bot for to rehersse all the signys that be borne in armys as Pecok Pye Bace Dragon Lyon & Dolfyn and flowris and leoupis it war to longe a taryng. ner I can not do hit: ther be so mony. Bot here shall shortli be shewyd to blase all armys if ye entende diligentli to youre ru; lys. And be cause the cros is the moost worthi signe emong al signys in armys: at the cros I will begynne. in the wich thys nobull and myghti prynce kyng Arthure bade grete trust so that he lefte his armys that he bare of. iij. Dragonys. and on that an other shelde of. iij. crownys. and toke to his armys a crosse of Siluer in a feelde of perte and on the right side an ymage of owre blessid lady with hir sone in hir arme. and be that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after. as hit is writyn in the bokis of cronyclis of his dedys Also I haue red thys signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessid man Mazari as vincencius sayth. in speculo historiali. of the mar; uellis deth of Julian thapostita Emprour. li°. xxv°. he saythe thangele brought on to the foresayd Mezari all armure necessari with a shelde of asure and a cros flura with. iiij. rosis of golde. as here i this And I fonde neuer that euer any armys war sende from heuyn bot in theym was the sygne of the cros. Excepid in tharmys of the kyng of fr; aunce the wich armys certanli war sende bi an aungell from he; uyn that is to say. iij flowris in maner of Swerdis in a felde



of asure. as hit shewis here. the which certan armys were geuyn to the forsayd kyng of fraunce in sygne of euerlastyng trowbull and that he and his successaries all way with batail and swe reddys shulde be punyshid.

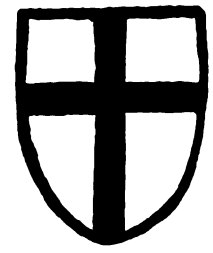
I aske here moo questionis of the crossis signe

NOw I turne agayne to the signe of the crys and aske a question: how mony crosses be borne in armys. to the which question vnder a certan nowmbur I dare not answere. for crosses innumerabull ar borne now dayli. wot decendyng to euery cros the which a fore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to describe. emong the which first the playn cros shall be described of the with cros moo wolotis be made then of mony odyr crosses. for as moch as wyse men in blasyng of armys hold for a ver; ri rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lowyst poynt of the sheelde. if the poynt be of on colour. and so that colour that is in the poynt of the sheelde is the felde of the armys

¶ Bot in that rule to remeue a way all wolotis ye most mer; ke dyligently: that. that rule is true with a littyll addicion. ye is to witte that in armys to be blased it is all way to begynne at the poynt of the sheelde: if the poynt be of on colour that is true: if the colour of the poynt be more copiose or greter in thos armys. and then with olde wolote ye shall begyn ther. or el; lys not. ¶ And wher the colowres be equall ptid other on length or ouerwart then euermore ye shall begynne to blase thoos armys in the right side. and in that case ye shall haue no respe cte to the poynt.

¶ And iff it be asked how berith Seynt george. it is to be

lenalb that ye most say . latine . ¶ Portat vi;
rum scutum de argento cum quadam cruce plana
de rubio . ¶ Gallice . Il port dargent yong cros
playn de gobles . ¶ Anglice . He beris a fel
de of Siluer with a playn cros of gobles . as ye:
se appeith in theys armys .



And the same maner of wyse ar all crossis hauyng a playn
cros to be blased Therfore thay er : ye say Seynt george beris
the felde of gobles with . iiii . quarteris of Siluer of whome the
resonis I lo lowe not . for by thoos resonis a playn cros shulde ne
ver be founde in armys ner Weiny no differens in armys .

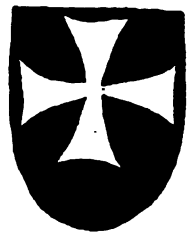
¶ Off an cros of an equall length on euery parte .

A playn cros is founde in armys differyng from the first
cros . and hit is of an equall length on eui parte as it ap
peith here . and theys armys be yarder then the o;
thez to blase as hit is oppn . for thendys of thys
cros tollchis not the hemmys or the outer parte of ye
sheelde i no parte in which ye shall say that he : that
beris theis armys . latine . sic ¶ Ille portat de
asuro cum vna cruce plana aurea equalis longi;
tudinis ex omni parte ¶ Gallice . Il port dazer yong cros pla;
ndung longuz p tout . ¶ Anglice . He berith asure with a
playn golden cros of equall length on eiy parte . And this is
the differens in blasyng . that all thendys of thys cros arme of e
quall length the which mat not be in the playn cros a fore . for the
foote is the lengest parte . and hit be well made . And thys diffe

rens shall appere betiz in a coutarmure : then it doth in a sheld
e so ther is an euydent differens be tweix ye . ij . crosses afforsaid

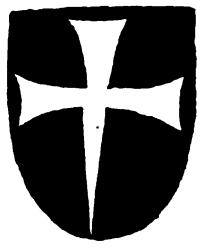
¶ Off a playn cros straite .

There is an oder cros aquall straythyr in the mydds then
in thendys with oppyn corneris as here not touchyng the
rotteriest parte of the sheelde in any parte ther of .
and hit is calde a cros patent . And ye shall say
that he the which beris thes cros beris i this man .
¶ latine sic . Ille portat vnam crucem argenta;
tam patentem in campo nigro . ¶ Gallice . Il
port de sable vnq cros patee dargent . ¶ Anglice sic . He berith Sable a cros paty of Siluer .



¶ Off a cros patent fixibyll .

This cros patent is made dyuerse in the foto of the same
as hit apperith here . And then hit is calde a cros patee
fixible . for i the erth sych a cros may be pycahit .
in the which cros . iij . of the heyr partes ar oppyn
in the corneris and bradder than in the mydds · e
his foote is disposid to piche i the erthe . latine .
¶ Ille portat de rubio cum vna cruce figitiua
de albo ¶ Gallice . Il port de gullis vnq cros
patee fiche dargent . ¶ Et anglice . He berith Gullys and
a cros paty fixibill of Siluer . And knalbe ye that ther be mo
ny crosses the which may be maade fixibill as hit shall be sheldd
here folowyng in dyuerse .

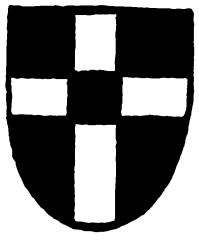


Off a playn cros cordyd.

Among odyr crossis oon is foundē the Wich is calde a cordded cros as here it is shewed ī this cros the Wich is calde a cordded cros: for hit is made of cordys. the Wich reyhan cros I se bott late: in thazmys of a nobull man: the Wich in verry deed Was summe tyme a crafty man a Roper as he hym selfe sayd. And ye shall say of him that berith theys azmys latine ¶ Ille portat gowlles cum una cruce plana cordata de argento. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port de goullez a ung cros playn cordee argent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith gullis and a cros playn cordyd of Syluer.

¶ Off a cros playn pforatid.

There is an odyr cros playn the Wich merueluslly fro the playn cros of Saynt george differis. as here apperith. And here it is to be meryd. that thoppynyon of sum men: sayng is. that theis azmys be chekkerd azmys. and this oppynyon is vttrali to be repreyd for azmys may not be chekkerd bot at the lest in the nombur of. iiij. and in a greatyr nombur they may Wele be made. as afterward shall be shewed. Therfor it is to be said. latine sic. ¶ Ille portat unam crucem argenteā pforatam in campo nigro. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de Sable ung cros argent ptee. Anglice. ¶ He berith Sable and a cros perforated of Siluer.



¶ Off a besantid cros.

Ower theis crossis We haue an odyr cros the Wiche I salle late in thazmys of a certan Januens as here it sheldis And this is calde a besant cros for it is made alt of besantis. and sych a cros may be made als so; ne With lytilt cakys as With besantys. for besan tys and lytilt cakys differ not bot in colore. for besantis be euer of golden coloure. ne the coloure of the besant shalt be expressid in blasyng of ar mys. for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for ther be no be santis bot of golde Therfor it is to be sayd. latine sic.

Ille portat vnam crucem talentatam in campo rubeo..
Gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gollez vng cros besauntee:
Anglice sic. ¶ He berith gollies and a cros besauntid.

¶ Off a cros fluzry.

NOw folowith an odyr cros fluzry. the Wich is so called as hit apperith here. And therfor hit is calde de floris yng cros. for hit has flouris in euerí ende vpWar de that is to say saue the foote. thys cros fluzri sum tyme is borne in azmys fipabult. And then it is calde in azmys a cros fluzri fipabult. for in iij. of his endys he is florisyng and in the foote pichabult or fipabult. Therfore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit. latine. ¶ Portat vnam crucem au ream floridam in campo asureo. Et gallice. Il port dasor vng croys floureter dor. Anglice. ¶ He berith asure and a cros fluzri of golde.

¶ Now here shall be shewyd of a cros floryd patent i armys

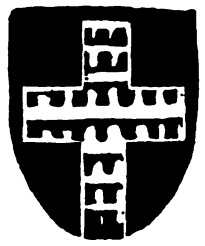
NOw folowith a nod cros the which is called a cros floryd patent. as here it apperith. And hit is calde a cros floryd patent for he hath his endis opyn and i ye myddys of euery ende apperith an other thryde in the maner of a flowre as it is opynli shewed in this cros. Therfore it shall be sayd that the bere of theys armys: beris in this wyse as foloth first in latyn thus: ¶ Portat vnam crucem floridam patentem de auro in campo azureo. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de azor vng croix patee flouretee dor. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith azure with a cros patent floryd of golde.

¶ Ye shall vnderstand here of a playn Watery cros.

More ouer ye shall vnderstonde that ther is an othere playn cros the which certanly is calde a Watery cros. and hit is calde a Watery cros for hit is made by the maner of Water trowbulled with wynde. as here hit shewys i theys armys. Therfor he the which berith theys armys beris in this wyse as it shall folow first in latyn thus. ¶ Portat vnam crucem planam vndosam de argento in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic: ¶ Il port de gowles vng cros playn vndee dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith gowles and a playn Watery cros of Syluer.

¶ Also ther is a cros that is calde mueklyt.

THi armys also ar founde mco crossis the which armade of colours mueklyt or indentit as here in thys cros appe; rith And it is calde a cros mueklyt for the cau se that hit has .y. colouris . oon put in to an o; ther . And of him that beris theys armys ye sh; all say first in latyn thus . ¶ Portat vnam crucem planam in muectam de coloribus altis et in gris in campo rubro . Et gallice sic . ¶ Il port de goules vng cros playn vestue dargent e sable . Anglice . ¶ The beath goules and a cros of Siluer and Sable in; ueklyt .



Off an other maner cros that is calde a cros crosslet .

DEtt folowith an other cros the which es calde a cros cros sit or crosslet . and hit is calde crossit for i cur ende he is crossit as here apperis . Bot this cros is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe as other cros sis neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne i di; minutiuys that is to say in littyll crossis crossit And then tharmys ar pollowant with littyll cros; sis cruciatit . And ye shall say thus of hym yt beris theys armys first in latyn . Ille portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo asureo . Et gallice sic . ¶ Il port asor vng croys croycee dargent . Anglice sic ¶ The beath asure e a cros crosslet of Siluer .

And when such crossis ar borne and put i armys as I said

afore i dymynuturys ē Vt oder any ōtan nombre then thay are called in french Erosletys.

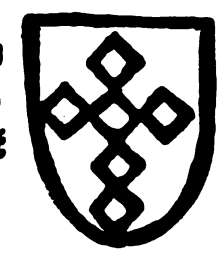
¶ More ouer ther is a cros masculatit as here it folowis.

Yet ye Welk pit yt ther is an other cros the Wych is called a cros masculatit as here it apperis. And this cros is called a cros masculatit for he is made of masculys of the Wich certan masculis ye shall se afterward in the chapitur of fusyllis masculi: and losynges Where this mater shall be moor playnli treatit. And he that beris thys armys beris as it is shewed here after. first in latyn thus.

¶ Portat vnam crucem masculatam de argento in campo azureo. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port azor vng cros masculee argent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith asure and a cros masculatit of Syluer.

¶ Also ther is a cros masculatit and perforatit as here.

Be it knowe: that thys cros masculatit sum tyme is perforatit. in the masculys as it is oppyn in the persyng be e folowyng. And thus ye most blase hym. first in latyn in thys Wyse. Ille portat vnam crucem masculatam perforatam de aureo in scuto argenteo. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port argent vng cros de gules masculee pfee. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith Syluer With a cros of gowles masculatit persit.



¶ Ther is a mylneris cros as here it shall be shewed.

HEre folowis an other cros the which is calde the cros of a mylne for hit is made to the similitude of a certain istrument of yrne in mylnys the which werith the mylne ston by the which istrument: that ston in his ores is worne equally that he declyne not ouer mych on the right pte ner on the lefte parte. bot mynistre syng to euery parte that: that is his equally and with owte fraude. And thys is geuyn to Jugis to bere in theyr armys: and to thos that haue Jurisdiction vnder theym. That is to say as the forsayd istrumēt is directe: to the mylne stone equalli and with owte gyle. So thos Juges ar bondyn to gyffe equalli to euery man his right. And it is to be sayd y' the possessor of theis army beris i this wyse. first i latyn thus. ¶ Portat vnam crucem molē dinarem argenteam in campo rubeo. Et iam gallice.

¶ Il port gobelez vng cros moleyne dargent. Anglice.

¶ He werith gobelles and a mylneris cros of Syluer.

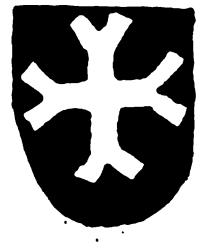
Now it shall be shewed of a cros that is turnyt a gayn.

CertayN we haue a cros the which is calde a cros turnyt a gayn. and this cros is calde retornyt: for the cause y' thendys of this cros on euery side ar retornyt agayn bi the maner of a Rāmys horne. And he that beris theis armys beris i this wise first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem auream iuſam in scuto asureo. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port asor vng cros recerclee or. Anglice sic.

¶ He beris asure with a cros reuersit of golde.

¶ Off a cros ffortyd.

Moer stande ye that ther be other men the Wich beer in theyr armys a certan fortyd cros as thys is. And hit is called fortyd: for as moch as that att thendys of hit ar clouyn and fortyd. Therfore hit shall be sayd of thos men that berit theys armys in this Wise. primo latine. ¶ Portat vnam crucem furcatam de auro in campo aureo.



Gallice. Il port dasor vng cros dor.

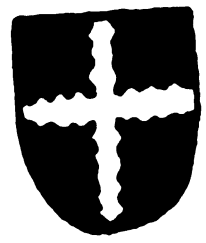
Anglice. ¶ He berith a sure With a cros fortyd of golde.

¶ Off a cros engraylid or engradid.

Also ther be certayn nobull men the Wich beer a cros engradyd or engraylid. as it aperis here folowyng And hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not playne in ony parte of him bot engraylid also Well ouer his length as ouer his breed. Neuer the lees this engraylyng is no proper langage after the sight of thys cros: bot rather an endentyng as teith is Bot it is the comune maner of speakyng in theys armys. Therfore ye most say as I sayd a fore. And ye shall say of him that beris theys armys in thys Wyse. First in latyne thus, Portat vnam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo nigro. Et iam Gallice.

¶ Il port de gullys vng cros ingral dargent. Anglice.

¶ He beris gollys and a cros ingrayled of Syluer.



¶ Ther is a mylneris cros as here it shall be shewed.

HEre folowis an other cros the which is calde the cros of a mylne for hit is made to the simylitude of a certan istrument of yrne in mylnys the which berith the mylne ston by the which istrument: that ston in his cors is borne equally that he declyne not ouer mych on the right pte ner on the lefte parte. bot mynistre eyng to euery parte that: that is his equally and with olbte fraude. And thys is geuyn to Jugis to bere in theyr armys: and to thos that haue Jurisdiction vndar theym. That is to say as the forsayd istrumēt is directe: to the mylne stone equalli andy which olbte gyle. So thos Juges ar bondyn to gyffe equalli to euery man his right. And it is to be sayd yt the possessor of theis army beris i this wyse. first i latyn thus. ¶ Portat vnam crucem molendinarem argenteam in campo nigro. Et iam gallice.

¶ Il port gobbllez vng cros moleyne dargent. Anglice.

¶ He berith gobbles and a mylneris cros of Syluer.

Now it shall be shewed of a cros that is turnyt a gayn.

CertAn We haue a cros the which is calde a cros turnyt a gayn. and this cros is calde retornyt: for the cause yt thendys of this cros on euery side ar retornyt agayn bi the maner of a Rāmys horne. And he that beris theis armys beris i this wise first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem auream iuxtam in scuto asureo. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port dasor vng cros recerclee dor. Anglice sic.

¶ He beris asure with a cros reuersit of golde.

¶ Off a cros ffortyd.

Moer stande ye that thyr be other men the Rich beer in theyr armys a certan fortyd cros as thys is. And hit is called fortyd: for as moch as that att thyn; dys of hit ar clouyn and fortyd. Therfore hit shall be sayd of thos men that berit theys armys in this Whise. primo latine. ¶ Portat vnam crucem furcatam de auro in campo asereo.

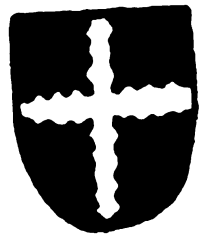
Gallice. ¶ Il port dasor vng cros dor.

Anglice. ¶ He berith asure With a cros fortyd of golde.

¶ Off a cros engraylid or engradid.

Also thyr be certayn nobull men the Rich beer a cros engradyd or engraylid. as it apperis here folollyng And hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not playne in ony parte of him bot engraylid also Well ouer his length as ouer his breed. Meuer the lees this engraylyng is no proper langage after the sight of thys cros: bot rather an endentyng as truth is Bot it is the comune maner of speakyng in theys armys. Therfore ye most say as I sayd a fore. And ye shall say of him that beris theys armys in thys Wyse. First in latyne thus, Portat vnam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo rubeo. Et iam Gallice.

¶ Il port de gullys vng cros ingral dargent. Anglice. ¶ He beris gollys and a cros ingrayled of Syluer.



¶ Off a cros cutoff.

I fynde yet an othyr cros: the Wich is borne mony tim; ys i tharmys of nobull men. the Wich is calde a cros full cutid. And hit is calde trunkatid for hit is ma; de of .ij. trays the boys cut a Way · as here. Ther; fore it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys az; mys beris in latine thus. ¶ Portat vnam cru cem truncatam de argento in campo rubeo.
Et gallice. ¶ Il port de gullez vng cros recopee dargent. Anglice. ¶ He berith golules With a cros trunka tid of Sluer.

¶ Off a knotty cros.

Knowe ye yit after theys crossis ther is an other cros the Wiche is calde a knotty cros: the Wich i certan is calde so for hit has many ende certan knottis. as here.
And it is to be sayde of hym that beris theys az mys in thys Wyse. Primo latine. ¶ Ipse por; tat vnam crucem auream nodulatam i scuto a so ro. Et gallice. ¶ Il port dasor vng cros to tone dor. Anglice. ¶ He beris asure With a cros knotty of golde.

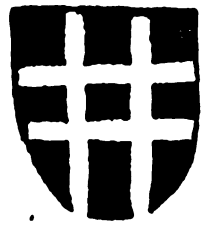
And thys cros is founde other While pyede or figitpue i az mys. andy then his foste is figitpue as I sayd a fore.

¶ Off a cros fluxri knottid.

Ouer thies crosses We haue a certan cros fluxri of the Wi; che it is spokyn a foore. the Wiche cros fluxri is founde knotty as here. And that is as I sayd a foore Wyan knottys ar founde i thendys and the anglis of the sayd cros. And the bere of the sayd armys latine. ¶ Portat vnam crucem nodulatam floridam auream in campo de asuro. Et gallice sic ¶ Il port dasor vng cros florette botone dor. Anglice. ¶ He berith asure and a cros fluxri knotty of golde.

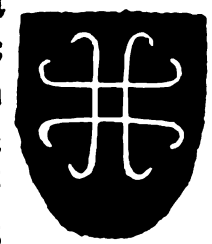
¶ Off a cros dobbull ptitid.

A Cros dobbull is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobull men the Wych certan cros is calde a dobbull ptitid cros. For if it be deuydid or partid after the long Way or the brode Way yet ther a bydye on dobbull cros as We may se here. Yet I haue seen many no; bull men dobbling of thys cros more then of any cros a fore said: the Wich neuer the lees after long disputacions in thoppynion a foresayd vestid anor concludid. Therfore he that beris theys armys. latine sic. ¶ Portat vnam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo ni; gro. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port sable vng cros dobble petie dar gent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith Sable and a cros dobble partitid of Siluer.



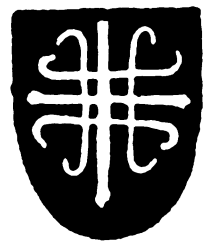
¶ Off a cros dobble ptitid florishid

This cros dobble ptitid is varied sum timys. and then hit is called a cros dobble partitid florishid. as here. Neuerthyles hit is calde a cros fluxi improprizli as sum men sayen for hit faylith the myddys of that flówre as a noon hit shall folow in the nept arm ys. the which certan myddys by no maner of wyse in that cros dobble ptitid may be. as a noon it shall be shewed. Bot he that berith theis armis latine. ¶ Portat vnam crucem duplam ptitam auream in campo rubeo. Gallice. ¶ Il port de gowlez vng cros double ptie floretee dor. Anglice. ¶ He berith gowles and a cros dobble ptitid fluxi of golde.



¶ Off a cros triparitid florishid.

Bot as is shewed a fore this cros is calde a cros dobble ptitid florishid for thy faylith the myddys of the cros by the which the cros florishid is made pfite. as here hit is oppyn. the which certan myddys putt thy to it shall not be called a cros dobble ptitid florished Bot rathir it shall be calde a cros thresolde ptitid fluxi. and then it is well blased. for and it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. all way oon parte shall a bide triptitid in the myddis of the cros as it is oppyn i tharmys a fore written. And therfore he that berith theis armis. latine. ¶ Portat vnã crucẽ triptitã de argẽto i cãpo de asuro. Gallice. ¶ Il port dasser vng cros tresoys ptee floretee dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith of asure with a cros triptitid floree of Siluer.

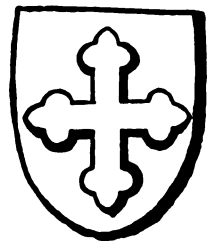


¶ Off a mylneris cros shadowyd or sombrated.

Doubte theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it sheweth here folowyng. And knaw ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for euermore thys shadow is made of blacke colour. of what sume euer colour the felde be of. the shadow is made of blacke. and the bodi of the same shadow is of ye same colour with the felde. ¶ And he that be with theys armys. latine. Portat vnam crucem sombratam in campo qureo. ¶ Gallice sic. Il port dor vng cros moleyne sombre, ¶ Anglice. He berith of golde with a mylneris cros sombrated or shadowyd.

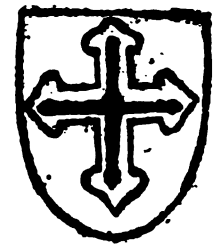
¶ Off a cros floree patent sombrated.

Mother sampull is sene of the sombracion of a certayn cros. and thys cros is calde a cros floree sombrated as apperith here. bot truly speakyng and propurli. it is no cros: bott a shadow of such a cros. and the reson is. for the bodi of the said shadow is of the same colour with the felde. And so the colore that is in the felde sheweth by all the body of the sayd shadow. ¶ And thoo that beer thes armys. latine. Portant vnam crucē floridam patentem sombratam in campo rubeo ¶ Gallice sic. Il port de gowlez vng cros patee floritee sombre ¶ Anglice sic. He berith of gowles and a cros patent floree sombrated.



¶ Off a cros floun patent combrate and perforated.

NEuertheles after sum men thys shadoyd cros other wy: le is perfid marueluslye as hit folowith here and than hit is caide a cros floun patent combrated and perfo: rated for hit acordes with the cros precedyng except the passyng in the middys of the sayd sha dow. ¶ And than hit shall be sayd that he the the Wich berith this cros. latine. Portat vna crucem floridam patentem combratam perforatam cum rubio in campo aureo



¶ Et gallice sic Il port or vng croys patee floree combra e parfee de gowlez.

¶ Anglice The berith of golde a cros patent floure shadoyd e perfyd with gowles,

BAlaeris moost be ware of theis armys combrated of the Wich: many wiles be shewed a fore. Bot for the bla: syng of theis certan armys sum ignorant men of thys craffte take the rule goyng a fore that is to Wite of the colowris trans: mutid as ye sald a fore Bot ther be certan nobuls and gentil: men in englonde the Wich beere shadoys diuerse in theyr armys as Lyon Antlop and other. and they that bere theys armis and hit be a lyon ye shall far m latyn ¶ Portat vnum leonē combratam in campo aureo ¶ Gallice. Il port or et vng leon combree. ¶ Anglice. He berith of golde and a lyon combrated. ¶ And men say that suche psonys as beer theys combrated armys had there pgenitoris bearyng the same not com brated bot hole Bot the possessionis e the patrimonyes descendid to other men. then the Neuoys or Kynnysmen leuyng in goode hoope and trustyng to haue the possessionis of their pgenitoris: beer theis armys combrated. att oder differens a fore said leuig.

for when they have that patrimony: that thai truscit on. soon they may bees that lion or other beest of the same colour the which their progenytoris bare. and it is better to beer thos armis combratit then wolly to leeff their progemtouris armys.

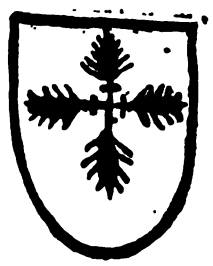
¶ Mitt here folowis an odir cros hempt or bordrit as apperis

A Great white yit remaynys a newys blaseris of armys i dyfferens be twix thys cros fimbriatit or bordrit. as he re now apperis and the forsayd cros combratit. in so moch that they ar mych like. and it appe; ris in the first sight that they be bot on. bot and a man behold well ther is a great differens. for the bordir of thys cros is variet as well fro the colour of the cros as fro the colour of the felde. and elles is ther no white. Therfore it shall be sayde of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus.

Portat quam crucem nigram perforatam floridam patentem fimbriatam sive bordiratam cum argento in campo albo. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gulles vng crois flourete pater per cer de sabulle bordure dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith goules with a cros floryt patent persit of Sable bordrit w' Salu.

Nowe folowis an Ermyn cros as it shall be shewyd

For certan ther is an Ermyn cros. & hitt is a meruelus cros of ye which ther was a di sputacion at london by a certan herowde of Bre; tan. And it was determynyt that theys armys may be in non other colour bot as here it apperis And thys cros is calde an Ermyn cros. and it



shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in thys wyse as it shall solowe. first in latyn thus. ¶ Portat vnam crucem ceremonialem. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port vng croys Eremmee Anglice sic. ¶ He berith a cros ermyn And here ye moost note that the colour i theys armys shall not be expressit for this cros ner theis armis may not be made bot of theys colours that is to say allone of blacke and white the which ar the propur colors of theys armys.

Sufficientli is spokyn of crossis afore. nolw folowis an odir treteys of a ywerse armys quarterit as here shall be shewyt.

Off armys quarterit sum ar armis quarterit playn Sum quarterit engradit. Sum quarterit irrasit. Sum quarterit inuecktyt. Sum quarterit indentit of the which it shall be spokyn euerich oon after other. and first of tharmys playn

It shall be shewyd first of armys quarterit playn.

Thre maner of wyse armys may be quarterit. The first maner is oppyn wtan. ij. ywerse armys ar borne quarterli as it is oppyn and playn in tharmys of the kyng of Fraunce & of Englond And ye shall say of hym y' beris theys armys thus as folowys. first i latyn. Ille portat arma regis Francie & Anglie quarterata. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port lez armes de France et dangleterre quarteles. Anglice sic. ¶ He beris tharmys of France & Englonde quarterli.

the shelde in the first quarter the bare tharmys of fraunce . iij . flo
rdelucis of golde i a felde of asure . & i the seunde quart . iij li
bartis of golde i a felde of gollies . & i ye thirde quart an Egle
splayd bl^t . ij . neckis . & i the . iiij . a blake lyon rampyng i a fel
de of Silu . and so chaungeably the bare theys armys in . pyr .
quarteris the lich seldyn is seen in any armys .

¶ Off armys quarterit and engraylyt nolw shall be shewyt

Nolw I shell yolw y^t sum time we haue armys quarterit & engraylit . that is to witt when eiy armys i his quart is engraylit as here apperis · & it shall be sayd of him y^t beris theis army thus . first i latyn ¶ Ille portat de auro & rubio arma quarteriata & ingra; data . Et gallice sic . ¶ Il port or et gollez quartiez engraylez . Anglice sic ¶ He berith of golde & gellies quarteriy engraylit . And thei

are calde armys engradit for they are made of . ij . colouris the lich gradilly are wrought to gedir on colour in to an other colour

Off armys quaterit and irrasyt nolw I will speke .

Certan armys that be quarterit and irrasit as here apperis . the lich ctan armys ar cal led quarterit armys irrasit . for the colouris be ra; sit olbt as oon colour i rasyng bare take albay from an other . And it shall be sayd of him y^t be; ris theis armys in latyn thus . Portat arma quarteriata irrasa de albo & nigro · Gallice sic argent et Sable quartiez irrase . Anglice sic . ¶ He beris Siluer and Sable quarterely irrasyd .

¶ Il port

Off armys quarterit inuecklyt nowe here it shall be shewyt.

There be yet sownde armys quartili inuecklyt. or as sum men say they be army quarterit of colourbris inuecklyt as here apperis. the which for soth ar calde armis quarterit inuecklit or of colourbris inuecklyt. for i them ar. ij. colouris quartili put: ye toon i to the other. & so con colourbris is iuclyit i to an other. Therfore it is said of hi ye beris theis armys i this wise. first i latyn thus Ille portat quartiatum de asurio et auro iuctis Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port quartili verre dasor et dor. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith quartili inuecklyt of asure and golde.

Nowe of armys quarterit indentyt it shall here be shewyd.

Quarterit armys be sownde deuerse the which ar calde indentit as here apperis: and they ar calde indentit for. ij. colourbris con in to an other by the man of teth ar indentit: as is oppyn i the shelde. And thus ye shall blase theym first in laty. Portat arma quarteriata indentata de rubio et duro. Gallice sic. Il port quarteritee endentee de gowlez et dor. Anglice. ¶ He berith quartili endentit of gowles and golde.

Off armys partit after the long way here shall be shewyt.

I intende nowe to determyn of armys partit after the longe way the which cmy partyng aft the long way or on lengthi is made many man of wyse. ¶ The first ptiaon for soth is

of .ij colouris in armys after the long Way in the playne man

¶ There is also a peyng of armys of .ij. colouris ingradyt.
¶ And also there is a peyng of .ij. colouris irmasit.
¶ Also forsoth there is a partyng of .ij. colouris mueckyt.
¶ And there is an othir partyng of .ij. colouris endentit.
¶ There is also a peyng of .ij. colouris clouddit or nbulatit.
¶ And more ouer there is a peyng of .ij. colouris Waterry.

First I sheldyd to yow that there be certan armys partit after the long Way of .ij. colouris in the playn Way as here apperis i theys armys. And they ar calde ptit armys for they be made of .ij. colouris equal li ptit. And he that beris theis armys beris thy i latyn. Ile portat arma partita plana secun; dum longum de asorio et albo. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port dasor et dargent playn ptee. Anglice sic. He berith asure and Syluer playn ptit.

¶ Off armys partit the long Way ingraylyt I Will sheld here

Also ther is pticon of armys engraylyt the long Way as is said a fore bi engraylyng of .ij. colouris to gedir as here apperis. And theys armys ar calde armys en; graylyt ptit after the long Way of siluer and Sable. And it shalt be sayd of him that berith thes armys i latyn thus. Portat arma ptita secun; dum longum ingradata de argento et nigro. Gal; lice sic ¶ Il port dargent ingraylee et Sable p; tee du long. Anglice sic He berith Syluer and Sable in; graylyt ptit after the long Way.

Off armys partit on the long Way & indentyt hir it is shewyd

Sotheli an othir maner of partyt armys ther is the Wi
che is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long Way
of .ii. colouris and theys armys ar called partyt
indentyt. for thys cause that .ij. diuise colouris
ar put to gethir: that is to say White and blac
ar put to ged aft the man of mēnis tethe as it
is sayd afore in the quarterit armys indentyt.
And therfore ye shall say of hym the Wich beris
theys armys in thys Wyse. first in latyn thus. Portat ar
ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.
Gallice sic. Il port partee endentee du long argent & sable
Et anglice sic. The beath armys ptit indentit on length
of Syluer and Sable.

Off armys partyt aft the long Way clowdy or nebulatyd.

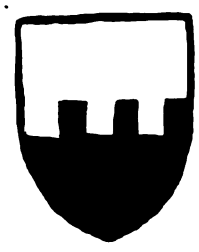
In the sept man of Wyse ther be armys borne partyt aft
the long Way nebulatyt as here it shall be shewyd in this
section. And theys armys be calde innebulatyd
for .ij colouris ar put to gedre by the maneris of
clowdys. Therfore the possessor of theys armys be
ris in thys Wyse as it shall be sayd first i latyn
thus. Portat arma partita secundum longum
de argento et asorio innebulata. Et gallice sic.
Il port ptie du long argent & dasor innebule.
Anglice sic. The beris armys partytt on length of Sil;
uer and asure innebulatyt.

¶ Off armys irrasit oułwart nołł here it shałł be shełłyt.

Nołł of a nothir maner of partycion of colouris in armis oułwarte I łłił speke. And it is calde irrasit as here it shałł appere in this stochion. of the łłich it is to be sayd that the gentylł man the łłich beris theys armys beris in this maner as folołłis. first in latyn thus. ¶ Portat arma partita et transfuso irrasa de auro et rubio. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port partie transuerse irrase or et gołłlez. Anglice sic. ¶ The berith armys partyt ouerłwart irrasyt of golde and gołłles.

Nołł of armys partyt oułwartt ye shałł haue an exemple.

ARmys ther be also identyd oułwart and partyt. And they be calde identyd for theyre colołłris as is sayd afore at put on in to an othir be the maner of menns tethe. And it shałł be sayd of him that beris theys armys in thys łłyse first in latyn thus. Portat arma ptita et transfuso identata de auro et azuro as afore is rehersit. Et gallice sic. Il port ptie de trauers or et dazor endentee. Anglice sic ¶ The berith armys ptyt oułwarte identyt of golde and azure



And to reherse moere of ptyt armys oułwarte it nedis not for it is rehersyt sufficientli in the rules nept afore i armys ptyt on lengthe. Therfore it shałł not be rehersytt here agayn. quia inutilis est repeticio verbis ad eiusdem. and that is to say

It is an vnpfitabult rehersyng of oon thyng to reherse the saame
a gayn in the nept sentans. Therfore to spekre moore of armys
ys partit and figure theym: other of mgraylit or irmasit muec
kyt indentit nebulatyt and vndatyt: it nedys not. for they
be taght sufficiently i the long Ray. ¶ And I beleue it shall
be hard to fynde mony moo armys ptyt aft the long Ray or ou
Wart then ar rehersit a fore Neu the lees if any be founde or se;
ne. in theym the same rules shall be obserust: as is rehersit a
fore. and it is enogh for all armys on that man to be blasit
that any gentyll man writh ptyt.

Off armys the Wich ar calde cheiff or an hede I Will shewe.

Otheli certan men Wolde: pt theys armys after rehersitt
shulde be calde armys ptyt. the Wich certanli is a for pt:
that ther is no verri ptiion of the colouris or any licknes of
dyuision of colouris. Certanly in armys ptit it
is requyrit allway that the ptys of the colouris
be equall. and that is not trew in this figure.
for the moore pte by mych is Siluer. Therfore
ye shall say of hym that beris theys armys thys
first in latyn. ¶ Portat de argento et caput
fruttide asoro cū duabus maculis pforatis de auro. Gallice
sic. ¶ Il port argent vng cheiff dasor et deux molettis
ptees dor. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith Siluer a Cheiff or
a Chefran of asure and ij. molettys pforat of golde.

¶ And ye shall knaw that i theys armys the rule afore wre
tyn most be considerit that is to say: that at the Coon it is to
begyn to blase if that colowre of the Coon be gratter or more co
pyous colour in armys as it is sayd afore And more ouer
it is to be mertyt that no armis albe to be calde pytt armis bot
iff they be made of .ij. colouris onys partit and no more for ar;
mys palit ar not callit: nor albe not to be calde partyt armys
alt thogh they be made of ij. colouris for thes colowris not al;
lonli onys bot dyuerse tymys ar partyt as here apperis And
theys armys be calde palit armys for they be ma
de bi the man of palis. And it shall be sayd of
hym that beris theys armys i latyn thus. Por
tat arma palata de auro et asorio. Gallice sic.
¶ Il port pale dor et dasor. Anglice sic.
¶ He berith pale of golde and asure.

Off armys palit vndatit nowe here it shall be shewyt.

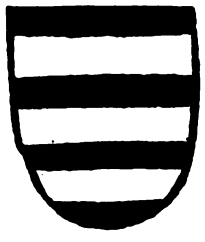
Palyt armys oftyme ar founde vndatyt that is to say
Pattern as here apperis. And theys be calde palyt ar;
mys vndatyt to the differance of barrit armys
vndatyt. the Rich armys barrit may also be vn
datyt as after shall be shewyt. And it shall be
sayd of him that beris theys armys thus in latyn
Portat arma palata vndata vel vnduosa de rubro
et argẽto. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port pale
vnde de gowlez et dargent. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith
paly vndatyt of gowles and Siluer.

¶ Off armys palit cowlyt and sharpe now I will speke.

Loke and behold how mony maner of Wyse thes palit armys be borne dyuerseli. as it is shewyt in thys boke. and theis armys now shewyt here: be calde palit cowlyt and sharpe. for in theys armys. ij. colors paly ar put to gethir: con in to an othir cowlyly and sharpe. Therfore it shall be sayd of hi the Wich beris thes armis in thys Wyse. first i latyn thus. ¶ Portat arma palata tortuosa acuta de nigro et argento. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port pale dantsete de Sable et dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith pale cowlyt and sharpe of Sable and Syluer.

Off armys barrit playn now here it shall be shewyt.

Here i thys chappaire afore is determynyt of palit armis and in thys chappaire now folowyng it shall be determynyt of barrit armys. for the Wich it shall be knowe that armys may be mony maner of Wyse barrit. and the first maner of Wyse is playn barrit. as here apperis. And ye shall knowe that ther be certayn armys barrit playn. and then ye shall nott nede to say i the blasyng of theys armys: he berith playne armys barrit. Bot i all othyr disperyng armys barrit: ye most nedys declare the blasyng of theym howe thoos barrit armys differ from playn. for sm̃ be barrit W' a Lyon raumpyng or a gryhonde or odir bestis ẽ sm̃ be barrit g



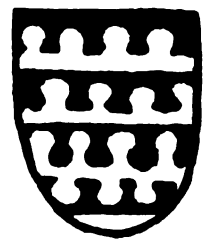
polldevit with ewes crosletys molettys Scrusentis smale bridds or other difference bot as for theys playn armis afore ye shal say in latyn in thys wyse. Portat arma barrata de argento et ni; gro Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port barre dargent et Sale. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith barri of Siluer and Sable

¶ Off barrit armys vndatit nolle I wyll shelle as apperith.

Knalle ye for ctan that armys barrit othir wile be barrat & vndatit that is to say water. as here it apperith. And they be called barrit vndatit for they be made of. ij. colouris me tyng to gedre by the maner of a floyng water as it is oppyn afore. And ye shalt say of hym that beris theis armys i this wyse. first i latyn thus ¶ Portat arma barrata vndata de nigro et albo Gallice sic. ¶ Il port barri vndee de Sable et dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He beris barri vn datit of Sable and Siluer.

¶ Off armys barrit and muecklyt ye shale haue exemple

Barrit armys muecklyt ar borne of diuerse gentill men. as here is shewyd. And thay ar called muecklyt for in euery barre. ij. colouris ar put muecklyt by the ma nerof a rounde way as is sayd afore. And he yᵉ beris this armys beris in thys wyse. first in la; tyn thus. ¶ Portat arma barrata de coloribus rubeo et albo muectis. Et gallice sic.



¶ Il port barri overee de gobbles et dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith barri muecklyt of gobbles and Sil uer. ¶ And I begyn with gobbles for that colour is the first in the right earnell.

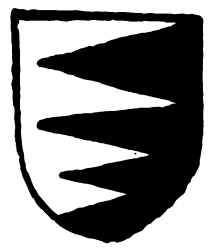
Off armys barryt crokyt and sharpe as here aft is shewit.

Gentill men ther be certanli the which bere armis barrid crokyt and sharpe as here it apperith in theys armys. and thay be called armys barrit for differance of armys the same man of wyse salut: and thay be called crokyt and sharpe. for as it is sayd a fore. ij colouris ar put to gethyr crokytli and sharpe. Therfore it shall be sayd that the lorde the which bere theys armys berith in thys wyse. first i latyn

Ille portat arma barrata tortuosa et acuta de nigro et auro. Et gallice sic Cil port barri dancrotee acute de Sable et dor Anglice sic. The berith barris crokyt and sharpe of Sable and golde.

Now it shall be shewyd of armys that ar bendly barryt.

Ther be forsothe certan armys bendli barrit. and thei be called bendly barrit. and for this cause they be calde bendly barrit. for. ij. colouris ar iunyt to gether in euery barre bendly. as it is oppyn here i theis armis And therfore it shall be sayd of him that beris theis armys: in this wyse as folowis. first in latyn thus. Ipse portat arma bendata de rubio et auro. Et gallice sic. Cil port barre bendee de gobles et dor. Anglice sic. The berith barri bendy, of Gobles and golde.



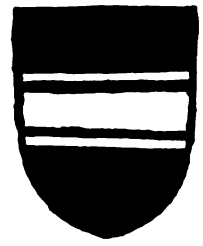
¶ Bot neuer the lees ye most dyligentli attende in the blasyng of sych armys: as palyt barrit and bendyt. for and they ben not suttelly consayuyt a man sodanly onsuerzyng may lightly in thoos armys be dissayuyt. For certanly thoos armys be callede palyt armys in the Rich ar sownde so many palys of oon colowre as ar of an other. And iff the palys of bothe the colowris ben not equall thoos armys be not palyt.

¶ In diuerse armys of gentill men be sownde. ij. palis of oon colowre. and. iij. of an other as here in theis armys folowyng it shall be shewed. that is to say thyr be. iij. palys of gowles and. ij. of golde for of the colowre of verde apperith. iij. partes in the shelde and bot ij. allone of the colowre of golde Therfore the gentill man that berith theis armys: beris i this wise & thus ye shall say of him. first in latyn thus.

Portat duos palos auratos in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic.
¶ Il port de gowlles et deux pales dor. Et anglice sic.
He berith gowlys and. ij. palis of golde.

Here ye shall diligently merke armys barrit and lees barrid.

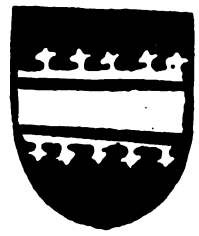
Ye most also dilygently attende to the nombre of both too colowris in armys palyt barrit or lees barrit of the Rich spirit barris ye most be ware when thay be sownde in armys. as here it is shewyd in theys armys. for sych lynes be called spirill barris to the differance of littill barris. And it shall be sayde that the gentill man the Rich berith theys armys beris in this thys wyse first in latyn thus as folowis



¶ Portat vnam barram et duas barulas de albo in campo nubio. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de goules vng barre et deux barrelettes dargent. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith goules on barre and. ij. litelt barris of Syluer.

NOW I wylt speke of armys barrid ẽ litelt barris florishyt

BEholde how the forsayd letilt barris ar othyrwyle made florishyngli ẕ than thei be calde florishyt as here ĩ thys scochon. And they be calde florishit: for they be made bi ye manner of a flowre delice. And ye shalt say of him that is possessor of theys armys ĩ thys wise as folowys. first in latyn thus. Portat vnam barram et duas barulas floridas albas in scuto siue campo blodio. Gallice sic. Il port darsor vng barrie et deux barrelettes florit dargent. Anglice sic. He berith asure on bar and. ij. litilt barris florishyt of Syluer.



NOW I intende to speke of bendys in armys as here.

OTherwyle ther is borne in armys a bende as is founde ĩ dyuerse armys of certan noble gentilmen as here now ye shalt beshewyt. And ye moost knawe that it is calde a bende the wich begynnys at the right cornerr or the horne of the shelde: and descendith to ye lefte side of the same sheelde: to the differans of fifsures or of litelt staurys of the wich it shalt be spolyn after. And of hym that has theys armys ye shalt say thus as folowys. first in latyn. ¶ Portat vnam

bendam de rubio in campo aureo. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port
dor yong bende de gules. Anglice sic. ¶ He beth golde ē
a bende of gowles.

Off lifell bendys in armys nowb here is an epempull.

Knawb ye howb afore it is sayd that certan littyll barris ar
borne ī armys mony tymys. On the same maner of Wise
ar borne littill bendys as here it shall be shewyt. And they be
calde bendyllys to the differans of grete bendys
as it is opyn. And of hym that beris theys thy
it shall be sayd. first in latyn as here folowys:
Portat vnam bendam ē duas bendulas de auro
ī campo blodeo. Et gallice sic. Il port dasor
yong bendy et deux bendelettis dor. Anglice sic.
He berith asure a bende and .ij. bendils of golde. And thes
bendyls ar othirwyle florishyt as is shewyt in the figure a fore
in barris. And in diuse armys they be founde that they be
chenyt. and sum be powderit with molettis. and sum with odir
dyfferans the which nedys not to be figurit here

¶ Off armys palit and bendyt howb here it shall be shewyde

The best maner of Wyse certanly of beryng of dyuse ar
mys in con sheelde is in theys bendys bering for a man
that has a patrimony left by his fadyr. and o;
ther certan londys by his modyr cumyng to him
to the which londys of his moderis ar appropurt
armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys
armys coom to hir by the way and discent of hir
progenytoris. then may the hayre and hym list

here the wolf armys of his fadyr in ye wolf sheelde. And i sythe a bende he may bere his moderis armys as here in the section after apperis. And it shalle be sayd of him that beris theys armys in latyn thus. Portat arma palata de argento et rubio cum vna benda de nigro. Gallice sic. Il port palee dargent et de gules et vng bende de sabulle. Anglice sic. He berith palee of Sylver and gobbles with a bende of sabulle.

¶ And withyrwyle i sythe a bende ther is foundee. iij. molettys or mascles of golde.

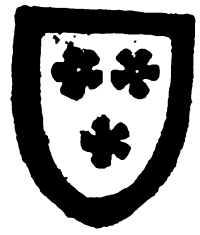
Off armys bende fusillyt here nolle I wille exemplifie.

Moreover ther be founde in armys other certain bendys so fill man strange from theys. and here I wylle shelle to yowe a bende the which is calde a bende fusillie: as here apperith in this section. And it is calde fusillie for it is made alle of fusillis of the which certain fusillis more shalle be spokyn afterward. Bot in the which has theys armys beris in latyn thus. Portat vnam bendam fusillatam de aureo in campo azorio Gallice sic. Il port azor vng bende fusillee or. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith azure a bende fusillie of golde.

¶ And thys bende many tymys is borne with strangeris and specialli in Burgon.

Here nowe it shall be spokyn of dyuerse bordures i armys.

Bordures many and dyuse ar founde i armys and ar borne of many noble men. of the which sum be playn. sum i graylit. sum talentit. sum playn powderit. sum chekerit. sum gobonettyt. sum inuecktyt. of the whiche it shall be spokyn eueche oon after ordir. And first of playne bordures I will speke as here it apperis. And the bordure is calde playne when it is made playn of oon colowre alone. as here in thys scochon. And it shall be sayde of hym that is possessor of theys armys first in latyn thus ¶ Portat tres rosas rubras in campo argenteo cum vna bordura de rubio. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port argent trois rosis de goulez et vng bordure de gowles. Et anglice sic ¶ He berith Siluer. iij. rosis of gowles and a bordure of gowles.

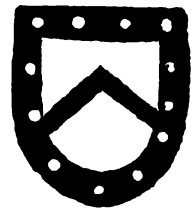


Of armys bordurit and ingraylit nowe here folowys exemple

Armys with a bordure ingraylit other while ar borne of certyn noble men as here nowe is shewit in thys scochon. And sythe a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the colowre of hym is put gre by gre in to the felde of tharmys as it is opyn here. And the possessor of theys armys beris i latyn tong thus as folowys. ¶ Portat arma de auro fymbriata siue bordurata de nigro ingradata cum tubus maculis perforatis de nigro. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port de or trois multlettis perforatee de Sable vng bordure ingraylee de Sable. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith golde. iij. molettis perforatit of Sabulk and a bordure ingraylit of Sabulk.

NOw of armys bordurit and talentit I will shew exemple.

There is borne in armys a certan bordure talentit as here. And it is not necessary here to expres the colour of the talentis or besantis: for thay be euer of golde. And it shall be sayd of him that beris thes armis in thys wyse first in latyn thus. ¶ Portat vnum signum capitale de rubio in campo albo bordurratum cum rubio talentatim. Gallice sic. Il port dargent vng chyuron de gowlez bordure de gowlez talentee. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith siluer a Chyuron of gowles bordurit with gowles talentyt.



¶ Off armys bordurit hauyng .ij. Chyurons of siluer &c.

Understonde ye that certan tymys a bordure is borne in armys powderit dyuerse ways other wyle with molettis with rosis or with littyll crossis or with besantis or oder dyuise. And it is calde a bordure powderit when any thyng is in that bordure: of what sum euer signe it be. as it is sayd a fore. and theys signys as rosis moletis and other ar not countit for ytan nombur: for ye nombur of that powderyng exceedis the nombur of ij And then ye bordure is calde powderit as here. And ye shall say that the possessor of theys armys beris in this wyse as folowys. first in latyn thus. ¶ Portat vnum scu-

tum de rubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et una bor-
dura pulvisata cum talentis. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de
goules deux Chevrons argent et une bordure de goules poul-
dree telentee. Anglice sic. He berith goules. ij. Chevrons
of Syluer and a bordure poldrit with besantis.

¶ Yit ther is an other maner bordure that is calde Chekert.

We have yit an other bordure in armys the which is calde a
bordure chekerit. And it is calde a chekerit bordure
for hit is made of. ij. colours by the maner of a Chekker as
here it apperis. And it shall be sayd of hym the which berys the
ys armys in this wyse as folowys. first in la-
tyn thus. Portat unam crucem rubiam pla-
nam i campo argenteo cum una bordura scacata
de nigro et argento. Et gallice sic. Il port
argent une croys playn de goules bordure chek
ke de Sable et argent. Et anglice sic.

He berith Siluer on cros playn of goules a bordure chekke-
rit with Sabull ē Siluer.

Off borduris gobonatit nowe here is an exemplull.

Mark ye more ou that yit by side theys armys the which
I have spoke of afore be borduris: ther is an other bor-
that is calde a bordure gobonatit. as here it shall be shewyt i
thys scocheon next folowyng. And hit is calde gobonatyt for

hit is made of ij. colouris quadratli ioynyt. ye is to say of blacke & white. & of hym that beris thys armys ye shalt sey in latyn thus as foloyis ¶ Portat de argento & duas bendas de nigro cum una bordura de nigro et albo gobonata. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port argent deux bendes et yung bordure de sable et argent Anglice sic. ¶ He berith silver ij bendys of Sable with a bordure gobonatit of Sable & silver

¶ And thys same bordure bare that nobill prynce thy duke of Gloucestyr brothyr to that nobill Worthyr kyng henri the fifth: the which royall duke bare in his armys the holl armys of France and of Englond quartly with a bordure gobonatit of Silver and sable as is shewyt in diuise places. And to blase theys armys it nedis not to be rehersit. for it is sufficiently taght afore in diuerse places.

¶ Item of bordurris had in armys of colourris inuectyt.

Ther be yit bordurris i armys of ij. colou-ris inuectyt. as here in thys figure appe-ris. and hit is calde a bordure inuectyt for hit is made of. ij. colourris to gedyr inuectyt. And ye shalt say of hym the which berith theys armys in latyn thus. Portat arma quartiata de rubio et auro cum yona bordura de argento et nigro simul inuectis. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port quartelez de gollez et dor ouesq

yong bordure verre argent et de sable. Anglice sic
¶ The berith quarely gobbles and golde with a bordure muele
bypt of siluer and sable.

Bott i thes borduris ther is a greete differens emōg men
pretendyng theym eyple and bysse in thys scienc as spe:
cially it is oppyn i tharmys in olde tyme of therle of Marche whed
they shulde be calde borduris or not. as here i thys
figure. And certan men say y' men not puttyng
a mezueles differans of blasyng say: that the for
sayd Erle of marche the biche bos calde Roger
Mortememer when that he leuyd bare armys in la
tyn in thys bysse to say ¶ Portauit arma pala
ta barrata et contraconata de asoro z auro cum vno simplici scuto
de argento. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port pale barree giwone dasor e
or et vong escu simple argent. Anglice sic. ¶ The berith pa
ly barri contrari conyt of asure ē golde with a sīple shelde of silū.

¶ And this oppynyon afore rehersit in the blasyng plesyt ma;
ny a man the which in no mañ of whise may be trib. For if thes
armys as it is sayd afore war contrari conatit · then the lawist
corner or the coone of tharmys that is to say the lawyst poynt of
the shelde may neū be of on colowre as certanly it is of asure.

Over theys thyngys afore rehersit in theys armis it is cōm
that in alle armys contrari conyt alle the conys of what sum eū co
lowre tharmys be made they mete to gedyr conally in the middis
of the shelde. as in the next figure of the shelde oppenly it shalle

be shewyd. Wherfore as it apperith to my reson trulier they shal be blasit on this wyse: except the greter autorite that the forsayd Erle of Marche berith thus in latyn. Portauit arma barrata et caput scuti palatum et angulatum de asurio et auro cum quodam scuto simplia de argento. Et gallice sic. Il port barree et vong Chieff pale aimete dasor et or et vong escu simple argent. Et anglice sic. The berith barri and a Cheff pale angulatit of asure and golde With a symple shelde of Siluer.

Off armys contrari conyt here I Wilk informe yow

Ther be yit for sooth diuerse noble men the Wich bere armys contrari conyt. as here in thys scochon apperith. And theys armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause. for all the colouris of theys armys meete to gedir at on coone. that is to say at the mydyst poynt of the shelde only. For eiy body triangulit is more of lengthe then of breede and naamly conyt wot pz. Therfore the oppynyon of thos men the Wyche sayd that the armys afore rehersit: that is to Witte of therles armys of Marche Warpalyt barrit and contrari conyt is to be reproyt. for so mych that the conys of the forsayd armys

accorde not the Wich of necessite shulde accorde iff the forsayd opy
nyon Were trew. And of hym that bere theys armys ye shalt
say in latyn. Portat arma contrarionata de blodio et albo
Et gallice sic. Il port giwone dasor et dargent. Anglice sic.
He berith contrary conyt of asure and siluer.

Off pilit armys nowb here it shalt be shewyt:

For as mych as it is spokyn afore of armys: in the Wich
the colowris mete to gedyr in the myddist poynt comly.
Now sholowyth of certen armys in the Wich iij. pi;
lis mete to gedyr in oon coone. as here in thys fi;
gure. And it shalt be sayd of hym the Wicke be;
ris theys armys in latyn in thys Wyse.

Portat tres pilas nigras in campo aureo.
Gallice sic. Il port dor trois piles de sable.
Et anglice sic. The berith golde. iij. pilis of sable

Off ballis in armys here nowb it shalt be shewyt.

Neuer the les ye most consydyr a differans i theys blasyn
gys of theys armys afore: and theys that cum after
Wten ye blase theym in latyn tong. for other Wyle thys terme
pila i latyn is take for to be a peese of tymbre to be put yonder the
pilor of a bryge: or to sycke a like Werke as i theyempulk afor
And odyr Wyle this terme pila is take for a certen rounde iscu
mēt to play Wt: the Wich iscumēt furys other Wyle to the hande

and then it is calde i latyn pila manualis as here
And other while it is an instrument for the foote
and then it is calde in latyn pila pedalis a fote bal
Therfore it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes ar
mys in latyn Portat tres pilas argenteas
in campo rubro. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de
gowlez trois pelettis dargent. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith
gowles iij. ballis of Siluer.

Certanly ye most merke that i this figure of ballis a mā
may soner. Wherfore shortly it is to be knawe that sich
ballis may have all colowrs bot the colowre of golde for ē ther
be of goldyn colouris: they shulde be calde talentis or besantis the
Wiche be ē of golden colowre.

Off tortellys or litill Calys in armys.

There be also tortellis yt be litill Calys
the Wich be grettir then ballys ē tharmys
be truly made as here it is oppyn. And he that be
ris theys armys beris in this Wyse first i latyn.
¶ Portat tres tortellas rubias i campo aureo.
Gallice sic. ¶ Il port dor et trois torteulx de
gowlez. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith golde ē. iij. Calys of
gowles.

More ouer merke: that as Wele ballys in armys as kakis
and besantis all Way ar holle rownde figuris ē not pforat

Off fontans or Wellis here I Will speke.

Neū the lees ther be cōn nobull men the Wich bere sicke rownde fi
guris: the Wich figuris ar calde fontanys or Wellis as here ap

peris. the Wich fontans eũmore most be of Whyte
colowre for the thyng the Wich they represent.
For they represent eũmore the colowre of the Wa
ter of a Well the Wich is White And of hym y^t
beris thes armys ye most say in latyn thus.
Portat tres fontes i campo aureo. Gallice sic
Il port or et trois fonteyns. Anglice sic.
¶ The berith
of golde and. iij. Wellis.

Off ryngys the Wich be other rounde instrumentis ¶ Wilt speke
After theis rownde figuris a fore rehersyt
ther be ctan figuris the Wich be pforatit as
be ryngys: as here apperis. And it shalt be sayd
of hym that beris theis armys i latyn thus. Per
tat tres anulos aureos i campo nigro. Gallice
sic Il port de sable et trois anulettis or. An
glice sic. He berith Sabulk and. iij ryngys of golde

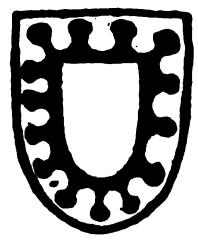
¶ Off tractys in armys.

Afore it is sayd of bordures i armys. now it solowith to
se of tractis or lynys. and first of a symple tract. and
they be calde tractis for as mych as the felde remay
nyng of tharmys as Wele With i as With owte. &
an other lyne is drawyn of an other colowre as
here: to the man of a shelde. And it shalt be sayd
of hym that beris thes armys i latyn. Portat
vnũ tractũ simplicem planam aureũ i campo asureo
Gallice sic. ¶ Il port dasor vng trace playn or. Anglice sic
¶ He berith asure a playn tract of golde.

Off a tract ingraylyt on booth the sydys here is an exemple.
A tract or a lyne othir While is ingraylyt on booth the par
tes as here in thys figure apperith. And then it shalt

Off a tract sympull of . ij . colobris and mueclyt an exemple

Ther be other nobull men the Wich bere a simpull tract of . ij colobris mueclyt as here nob it shall be shewyt in thys sectyon . And the possessor of theys armys beris in this Wyse as colobris first in latyn . Portat vnum tractum simplicem de coloribus aforio arg; gento mueclis in scuto aureo . Et gallice sic . Il port dor vng trace simple verre dasor et dargent . Anglice sic . The berith golde and a tract symple mueclyt of asure and Siluer .



After tractis nob it shall be spokyn of fyssuris or stauys .

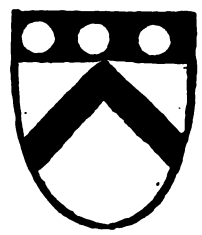
Afore theys fyssuris it is spokyn of bendys : and their differans . Nob it shall be spokyn of fyssuris . the Wych can fyssuris or stauys begynne in the lefte horne of the shelde : & ar drawne to the right parte of the shelde beneth to the differance of bendys the Wych begynne in the right horne of the shelde & ar drawne to the lefte side of the shelde beneth . and thys Way most the fyssure be drawne as here apperis i thys fygure . And ye shall vndirstonde that theis fissuris differ as mony Ways as the forsayd bendys dyfferyt . bot it nedys not to be rehersyt for it is playn shewyt afore . Ther be fyssuris or stauys playn . engradyt . mueclyt . and fusyllatit . as I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And theys stauys bastardys ar Wont to bere or namis thay shulde bere thaym . And then thys fyssure is cald a staffe : & i french it is cald a baston

Bot commynli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleuys his faderis armys m, ij partes for that bastard is clouyn and deuydyt from the patrimony of his fader. And so sych a bastard is forbedyn to bere the hoolt armys of his fader for the reuerans of his blode. bot his faderis armys he may bere with sych a staffe as is sayd afore: in signe and finall declaracon of his bastardy and to the differance of propur and naturall bayre of his fader. And when ye haue any sych a playn fissure or a staffe i armys or ingraylit mueclyt or fusillatit: of that same staffe ye shall say as afore is rehersit in the chapiture of bendys moore playnli. And the bastarde the wich berith theys armys possessis in latyn on thys maner as nolb here folobys.

Portat vnam fissuram siue baculum aureum i campo asurio.
Gallice sic. Il port dasor et vng fees dor. Anglice sic
The berith asure and a fissure or a staffe of golde.

Nolb here I begynne to speke of armys hedyd as it apperis.

There be certan nobull men the wich bere armis hedit as here it apperith. And ye most knalb that theis armys be called hedyt: When the hyer parte of the shelde that is to say the hede is made of on colour or of moo then of on: & that parte extendys not to the mydis of the shelde as aboon is shewyt by the shelde. And knube ye that in the hedit armys is a good man of bryng of dyuse armys as by fortune sū noble man has meny londis and grete lordshippys by his mo; dyr for the wych londys of his moderis he intendys to bere the armys of his modyr. and so he may do for il is rightwys.



¶ Bot he that discendys of a nobull fadyr or of a gentill man . by the wych he had any simple patrimony . then sych a nobull man : and he will : may bere the hoole armys of his moodyr in the ladyr parte of his shelde . and in sych an hede as I sayd a fore he may and he will bere the hoole armys of his fadyr
And it shall be sayd of hym that beris theys armys i thys wy se first in latyn thus . ¶ Portat vnum signum capitale de nigro in campo aureo cum vno capite rubio et tribus talentis i eodem . Et gallice sic . Il port dor vng cheueron de Sabull et vng Cheff de gobbles et trois besantis en la mesmes .
Anglice sic . ¶ He berith golde a cheueron of Sabull & a Cheff of gobbles and . iij . besantis ther in .

¶ And ther be certan nobull psones the wich beer in the shelde afore wehrsit of golde as is sayd a fore a Cheueron of Sabull or of sum odyr colobre and . iij . rede rosis or whyte or sum other sygnys as crosses cressantis bradys or flobris and a cheff sum of Sabull sum of other colobre with the signe of molettis or oder tokynyng the wich need not to be whersit . And then shall euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombur like as the felde and the signes require : as by fortune sum men bere thus to say . He berith Sabull a Cheueron of golde . iij rede rosys of gobbles a Cheff of asure with . iij . molettys perforatit of perl and thus of all other differansys .

Off armys palit with oon quarter of an other colour .

¶ Certanly ther be sum nobull men the wych bere in ther armys oon quarter of an other colobre dyfferyng from the

Off Chyuewons the Wich i englisch ar calde collpuls of sparris

We hane sotheli in armys certan signys the Wich ar calde Chyuewons in french. And they be calde in latyn Signa capitalia vel tagna. and in englisch a collpulk of sparras as here is shellyd i theys signes: the Wich signes by likenes first War borne of carpentares and makeris of hollses. for an hollse is neu made p fite tylk thoos sparris be put a pon hit: by the maner of an hede. and .ij. sych sparris or chyuerons ronyt to gedyr make a capitalk sygne. yt is to say a collpulk of sparris. and other While .ij. sych be borne i armys and othyr While .iij. odyr While .iiij. as it is knallyn. And of him that beris theys armys afore ye shalk say thus as fololllys first i latyn. ¶ Portat de rubio et duo signa capitalia de auro cum tribus talentis. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gollz et deux Chyuewons dor et trois talent. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith gollyles and .ij. Chyuewons of golde With iij besantis.

Off a Chyuewon or a sygne capitalk engraylyt here is shellyt.

Also a Chyuewon is othir While engraylyt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the Wich beris theys armys m latyn m thys Wyse. ¶ Portat vnum signum capitale ingradatum de albo m campo asureo. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port dasor vng Chyuewon dargent ingraylee. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith asure and a Chyuewon of Sylver engraylyt.

¶ Off dyuerse and merueilus Cheuerons yit I will speke.

More ouer yit i theys signys of Cheuerons other while is foundre a doubte in the blasyng of theym. Wherfore thei be made of dyuerse colours transmutat as here in this kochon apperith. And of hym the wych beris thes armys ye shalt say in latyn. ¶ Portat arma quarterata de nigro & argento cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis. Gallice sic. Il port quarterlee de sable & argent & vng Cheuron chaunge lung de laultre. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith quarterly Sable and Siluer with a Cheuron of the sayd colours transmutat.

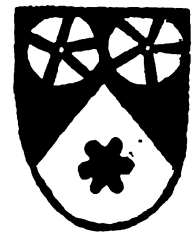
Off Cheueuerons differyng on the longe way:

Also theys signes or Cheuerons be different after the longe way in armys as here in this figure apperith. And then of hym the wich beris theys armys ye shalt say in lati. ¶ Portat arma partita secundum longitudinem de coloribus aureo & rubeo cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis. Gallice sic. Il port partie du long de or & gouldes vng cheuron chaunge lung de laultre. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith party aft the longe way of .ij. colouris golde and goules with a Cheuron of the sayd colours transmutat.

¶ Off coloris emong herwodis i blasyng theys armys syng

Among other coloris: a doubte the blasyng of tharmis here solodyng nold nept I haue here herwodys pretendyng

theym selfe were conyng in blasyng of armys mer
uelusli to dreme in the blasyng of theys armys.
And sum holde oon opynyon and sum an othyr.
neuer the les it is no grete neede to dobte in the
blasyng of theym as to conyng men. Therfore
of hym yt beris thes armys ye shall say i latyn.



Portat duas partes capitis scuti de rubio et tertiam partem de albo ad
modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de colorubus transmutatis.
Et gallice sic. Il port lez deux parties du chief de gobbelez et le
troisime argent pariez en manere du cheuron et trois roses luing
de laultre. Anglice sic. He berith. ij parties of the hede of the
shelde gobbles and the thirde pte Siluer by the maner of a che;
ueron and. iij. roses of the same colobrus transmutit.

Off armys fusellit in englisch spyndyllis nob I will speke.

There be certan gentylmen and nobuls the Rich bere in theyr
armys fusellis: of the nombur of the Rich: my lorde of
Glaucestur yt nobull prince uncle to Kyng henri the sept was.
For he had in his armys. iij. fusillis of gobbles by the man of a
bar in a felde of siluer the Rich etan armys this
nobull duke bare by the reson of certan londes be;
longyng to the mounte. Bot ye shall say of hym
that beris theys armys i this scochon in latyn thy

Portat de rubio et tres fusulos de argento.
Et gallice sic. Il port de gobbelez et trois fusulez
dargent. Anglice sic. The berich gobbles and. iij fusules
of Siluer. And otherwhyle theys. iij. fusules or. iiij. be borne
by the maner of a pale.

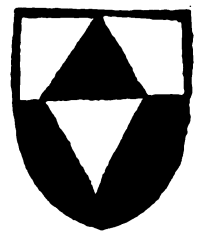
It is to be notit that when .iij. fusules or .ij. are borne or moo to the nombur of .iij. the which nombur if thei excede: say euermore that thos armys be poldrit with fusillis or other thyngys and noon othys wyse. ¶ And so generalli ye most knaw that iff any thyng be borne in armys ouer the nombur of .iij. then thoos armys what sum euer they be thay ar poldrit.

Off oon fusyll borne in armys here I wilt exemplit.

Other while oon fusyll is borne allon in armys as here i thys figure it appeirth. in which mater I haue herd certan herwoddis dobte in theyr opynyonys. Neu the lees it is ctan that ye shalt say of hym the which beris theys armys with obte dobte i latyn thus as fo: lobis. Portat de rubio cum vno fusulo de auro Et gallice sic. Il port de gobles vng fusilt or Anglice sic. ¶ He berith gobles and a fusilt of golde.

Off ay fusyll of dyuerse colobris nob here I wilt speeke.

Also theys fusyllis sum tyme ar borne of dyuerse colobris as here in thys figure it is shewyd. Bot it is a moore dobte how theys armys shulde be blasit then tharmys afore. bot ye shalt say i latyn of hym the wyche has thes armys in this wyse. Portat arma partita et transuerso de albo et nigro cum vno fusulo et eisdem colorubus transmutatis. Et gallice sic. Il port partie de trauers dargent et sable et vng fusyll de mesmes colours lung de laultre. Et anglice sic



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He berith armys partil ouerwark of Siluer & sable with a fusyll of the saam colours transmutat.

Off fusyllis by the maner of a bende here I will sum wat say.

More ouer sych fusyllis are borne in armys by the maner of a bende. as here now apperith And then ye shalt say of hym the which possesis theye armys in this wyse first in latyn thus. ¶ Portat vnam bendam fusillatam de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic Il port de gowlez vng bende fusyll dor. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith gowles and a bende fusyllit of golde.

¶ Off a bar fusyllit in armys here is an exemple.

Also ther be borne in armys theys fusyllys in a bar fusyllit as here it apperith. And then it is to be sayd of hym the which hath theys armys in latyn thus. ¶ Portat de rubeo cum vna barra fusillata de argento. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gowlez vng barre fusulee dargent. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith gowles and a bar fusyllyt of Siluer. And sum men say that the forsayd armys began of Beueris for as mych as Beueris wse sich fusillys made of sponnyn wolk

Knawe ye ye differans bitwix ffusillis Masculis & Losyngis

Now here ye shalt knawe the differans be twix fusillis masculys and losyngys. Wherfore it is to be knawe that

fusyllis ar euer more long also fusyllis ar stratyr ouerwart in the baly then ar Mascules. And Mascules ar larger ouwartt in the baly: and shorter in length then be fusyllies. as here i this scochon it apperith. And it shall be sayd of hym that possesshis theys armys in this Wyse · first i latyn. Portat de rubio q̃ sex masculas de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles et. vi. mascules or: Et anglice sic. The berith gowles and sex mascules of golde.

And theys maskules other While ar yformatit as I sayd ofore in the chapiture of the cros masculatit.

Off an othyr maner of maskules yit here I Will spekie.

Also other While ar borne armys masculatit as here now in this figure folowyng is shewyt. And ye shall vnderstande that thos armys be calde maskulatit in the Wich the forsayd mascules begyn most plentyfully in the right angle of the shelde. and ar endid towarde the lefte pte. the Wich certan armys in ürdered ar palit. q̃ ar deuydit i to. iij. palys yf thei be subtile consayuyt. And of hym that beris theys armys it shall be sayd i this Wyse first in latyn. Portat argenta masculata de argento q̃ asorio. Et gallice sic Il port dargent et dasor masculee. Et anglice sic. The berith of Siluer and asure maskulatit.

Off losyngys how and what maner of wyse they be made.

Also losyngye no maner of wyse be made bot armys ben dit. nei they may not be made by thei selfe. and they be made att way as thrys be made bendit. And ye shall haue the most perey differans by twix the forsayd masculatit armys and bendid in the pictures of the forsayd armys. And ye most take thys for a generall enformacion and instruccion that certanli losyngy eúmore stande vpright: that is to say that the heyst poynt or the heght: eú ascendis to hauen or to a marnye hed. so that the heyst poynt extendys verily to the hed of the shelde. and of the ouerwart corneris oon extendis verily to the right side. and that other corner extendys to the lefte side of the shelde. and the lawist parte extendys to the lawise parte of the shelde dyametralit as it is oppyn in the shelde next afore. And so wich olde wolde we haue the differans of the forsayd signes. that is to wete of Mascules and Losynges. Note also the forsayd fusyllis neuer be founde pforatit nei losyngys afore sayd be neú pforatit.

How of a signe i armis y^t is calde a Saltori a man of a cros

Ther is an other maner of signe in armys: by dyúse nobulit men borne: the wich is calde a Saltori. and it is made by the man of a cros of Saynt andrew as here now it appeirith. And thys cros is lic; kynt after certan men to an instrument made in dyuerse partys the wich is of a grete magnytude or largenes: to the comparison of thys signe. And it is well knowe of nobulit gentilmen and

hunterie that sych saltatories are ordeynt in many parthys & places to take holde berstys the rich onys their enterynge: by thatt instrumente may nat goo a gayn. Wherfore in olde tyme thes signys were geuyn to rych men. and yt otherwyse calde auaris Nygaryes or keperis the rich men suffer not their tresures i What manes of wyse they be geyn: to passe from theym. And of hym the rich possessis theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Por tat de asorio et ponum saltatorium de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port dasor yong saultiere dor. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith asure and a Saltory or a salbter of golde.

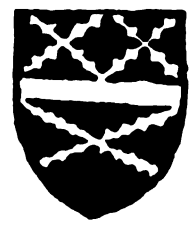
Off armys salbtrie engradit here I will exemplit.

Hob here ye most knaw that thys armys Salbtrie or ther while engradit as here in thys figure nob appertih And they they be calde salbtre engradit as it is sayd afore in many places. as of the cros ingradit of barris and bendys. And of hym that beris theys armys ye shalt say in latyn. Por tat ponum saltatorium ingradatum de auro in campo asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port dasor yong saultiere dor engrayler. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith asure and a cros salbtre of golde engradit.

Off many crosses salbtre borne in armys ingradyt an exemple

Other while ther be borne many crosses salbtre i armys engradit in oon shelde. other while. ij. other while. iij. as

here · And of hym that beris theys armys thus it shall be sayd in latyn. ¶ Portat vnam barram planam et tria saltatoria ingradata de auro i campo nigro. Et gallice sic ¶ Il port de gold; lez long barre playn et trois saultiers engrailez dor Et anglice sic. He berith golde oon bar playn and iij. saltere cressis engradyt of golde.



Off Crownys in armys borne by the maner of a pale.

It is diligentli to be markyt that when we say sich a lorde berith in sych sygnys. Hold theys. iij. signes ar borne in armys we say not all way. For other while theys. iij. signys ar put in a shelde by the maner of a pale. And then ther be calde signes palit. as here i thys figure it apparith. And of hym that has theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat iij. coronas de auro palatas in campo azorio. Et gallice sic. Il port dazor et trois coronnes dor palez. Anglice sic He berith asure and iij crownys of golde palit.

Off crownys in armys borne barrit here I will informe yoll

Holl theys. iij. signes other while be borne barrit here noll apperith in thys figure. And then of hym that beris theys armys ye shall say in latyn. ¶ Portat tres coronas aureas i campo azorio. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port dazor et et trois coronnes barrez dor. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith asure & iij. crownys of golde barrit.

Off .iij. Crowns borne in the Corneris of the shelde.

Certanly theys .iij crowns be borne i the most comyn Way in the corneris of the shelde as here in thys scochon it apperith. And then ye most thus say that thes .iij signes be borne in the corneris of the shelde. for that is the most comune & the moost famust maner of bryng of thes .iij signes or ani maner signes Therfore ye shall say that sych a lorde berith i latyn in thys Wise as here folowys. ¶ Portat de asoro et tres coronas aureas · non exprimendo locum. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port dasor et trois coronnes dor. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith asure and .iij crownys of golde.

¶ Off fishys borne in armys in dyuse Wyse here is a dectrine

Anesh wolde yit is founde in armys. for as mych as ther Was a certan man that hight Petrus de rupibus in tyme passit the bisshop of Wynchester: the Wich bare i his armys iij Rochys after hys alone naam. in Wich armys it is wolute. Wether it is enogh to say in the blasyng of them: that he bare sych iij fishys allone. as here in thys scochon. And certanly I thynke nay. for the rule goyng a fore. Bot it is thus to be sayd: of the sayd Petrus in latyn. ¶ Portauit tres huiusmodi pisces argenteos natantes in campo nigro. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de Sable et trois Rochez nãyantz dargent. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith Sable and iij Rochys sloymmyng of Siluer.

¶ And then to chazmys of Galfride lucy as here nowe apperis i this figure And ye moste say yt ye bare thus in latyn. ¶ Portauit tres lucios aureos in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de goules et trois luces dor. Anglice sic. ¶ The berith goules and iij luces of golde. the which certain blasyng with owte declaracion here is enough. for the sayd fishes ar in thare proper places as I sayd in the rule afore.

Not what shall be sayd of thys man then: the which beris .ij. barbellis turnyng theyr backys to geder as here apperis. Ye moste say in latyn thys ¶ Portat duos barbillos aureos adinuicem i ga pertentes in scuto asurio puluerisato cũ crucibus cruciatis figitiuis de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur poudree de croys crocelez fichez et deux barbulz dors an dors dor. Et anglice sic. ¶ The berith asure powdered with crossis crosletys pyche and .ij. barbellis of golde backe to backe.

Off armys the which ar calde freetis here nowe I wyll speke.

A Certayn nobull baron that is to say the lorde albaley of the Reame of Englonde baar in his armys a freete. the which certayn freetis i many armys of dyuerse gentill men ar founde. other while reede other while golde. and other whyle blac oderwhile simple and oderwhile dobble otherwhile trapull

and other While it is multepliet on all the sheld as here it apperith. and ye most vndirstanden gret differans by tWip armys bendit and theis armys the Wich be made With the forsayd frettys Wherfore it is to be markyt that in bendyt armys the colouris contenyt equally ar dyuydit. Bot i

thes frettis the felde alWar abydys wolt as here. and this for sayd lorde audeley berie thus in latyn. ¶ Portat arma frettata de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gollez vng frette dor. Anglice sic. ¶ He berith gollies and a frette of golde.

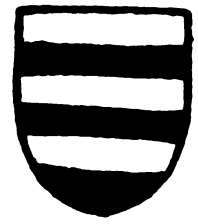
Off armys hauyng beestis salyentyng or rampyng.

Beestis in tharmys of dyuerse nobilt ar borne rampyng as here i thys figure folloWyng apperith. of the Wich i the tolte afore I haue made no mencion. And of

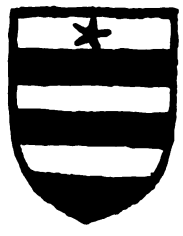
hym that is possessor of theys armys ye shalt say i latyn. ¶ Portat de rubio q̃ vnum leonem de argento. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gollez vng Leon saliantz dargent. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith gollies q̃ a lion rampyng of siluer. And he is calde a Lion rampyng for thys cause. for as mych as the right foote ascendyth to the right horne of the sheldc. and the lefte foote descendyth in to the foote of the sheldc as apperith i the figure. And this same man is obseruyt in alt beestis hauyng. iiij. fete. that is to say in lionys leopardis beras doggis With other like to them.

¶ Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys.

First note well that armys of the fadyr as he

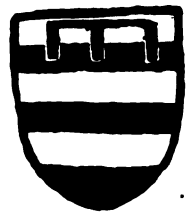


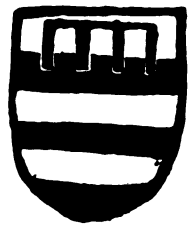
are. and then the differancis as it shall be shewyt. for certan ther be dyuse nobull men ye wich bere labellis in theyr armys as it shall be shewyt i figure after. for the wich it is to be knawe that sych labellis are not propurli calde signes in armys bot dyfferancis of signes. that when it is so: that any nobull man haue mony lefull getyn sonnys: then ye first son the wich is his faderis ayre: shall bere the hoole armys of his fadyr with sum lyttill differans as here. to whom specialli is geuyn a moon encre;



syng. for that first son is in hope of augmentacion and encreessyng of his patrimony. & thys differans may be sum littill molet or a cros crosslet or sych a like differans.

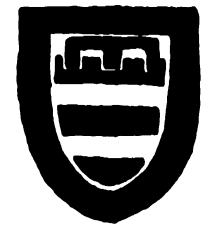
¶ The secunde broder shall bere the hoole armys of his fader with. iij. labellis to the differans and in to the signe that he is the thirde that beris thos armys. ¶ Also the thirde broder if ther be any shall bere iiij. labellis i tokyn that he is the fauryth: that berith thos armis of whom the fader is the first. the ayre is the secunde. and the secunde broder is ye thirde: that beris thoos armys. And so sololloys that the thirde broder shall berre. iiij. labellis as here it apperith in thys figure. And so for the iff ther be moo bresher ye shall encree youre labellys after the forme afore rehersit.



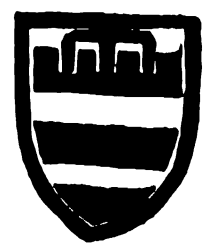


¶ And the sonnys of thoos same brethyr shall bere the same labelis. ¶ And i ayse that the seconde brethyr the Wich bereth iij. labeles haue. ij sonnys. certenly thelder son of thos. ij. the Wich is ayre to his fadyr shall bere the hoolle armys of his fadyr: With also many labelys as his fadyr did. With a littyll differens as here it appeyth in thys section. ¶ And hys seconde brodyr shall bere the hoolle armys of hys fadyr With the same labellis as his fadyr beare and no moo With a bordure as here in thys figure nyet folowyng it shall be shewyd. and as it is rehersit in the chapiture of borduris.

¶ And iff ther be the thyrde brodyr then he shall bere hys faderis armys With the same labellis and a bordure of an other colour to the differens of hys brothyr as it shall be shewyd i thys section nyet fol-lowyng



¶ And the chyldyr of thoos men shall bere theyr dyffereins not in theyr faderis armys. bot in borduris and dyuysionys dyuise.



¶ And like as the chyldyr of the seconde brodyr beryng iij. labellis ar dyuydyt and dyfferit: by theyr signys and theyr borduris. So the chyldyr of the thyrde brodyr beryng. iiij. labellis: bere the same armys that theyr fadyr did & also mony labellis. And they ar dyfferit by theyr signys and theyr borduris as afore is rehersit: and dyuise othyr. as ony Whyle a Lyon raumpyng non pazte reed ay othyr blaikes.

NOw certenly of all the signys the which ar founde i armys as of floures leuys and other meruellys tokenys I can not declare here : ther be so mony . Bot ye shall knaw generally that for all tharmys the which lyghtly any man has seen i his days : ye haue rules sufficient as I be leue . to dyscerne and blase any of theym : and it be so that ye be not in yolure mynde to hasty or to slowfe in the dyscernyng . Nes ye may not ouerryn sloyfly the forsayd rules . bot dyligently haue theym in yolure mynde . and be not to full of consaitis . For he that will hunt ij hares i oon ollure : or oon while oon . an other while an other lightly he losys both . Therfore take heds to the rules . Iff so be that they be not a generall doctrine : yet shall thai profeite for thys fiens gretly .

Meke ye wele theys questionys here nowe folowyng .

BOt now to a question I will procede . and that is thys Whether tharmys of the graunteyng of a prynce or of o; ther wordys as better or of sych dignyte : as armys of a manis proprii auctoritie take . When that it is lefull to euery nobill man to take to hym armys at his plesure For the which questi; on it is to be knawe that . iiij . maner of wyse we haue armys .

THe first maner of wyse we haue olure allne armis the which we bere of olure fadyr or of olure moodyr or of olure predy; cessoris . the sych maner of bryng is comune and famus in the sych I will not stonde long . for that maner is best pryf

¶ The secunde maner We haue armys by olde merittys as were playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Frauce to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobull man prynce Edward the first getyn sone of Kyng Edward the thride ye tyme Kyng of Englond after the takyng of Kyng Johñ of Fraunce i the batell of Peyters. The Wich certan addicion Was lefull and rightwysli doon. and on the saame maner of Whyse myght a poore archer haue take a prynce or sum nobull lorde. ē so tharmys of that prysoner: by hym so take rightwisly he may put to hym and to his hayris.

¶ On the thride maner of Whise Whe haue armys the Wich We bere by the graunteyng of a prynce or of sum other lordys.

¶ And ye most knalb that thoos armys the Wych We haue of the gralbnteyng of a prynce or of a lorde resayue no question Why that he berith thoos same. for Whi the prynce Wyll not: that sich a question be askyt. Whi he gaue to any man sych an armys as it is playn in the lalbe of nature and Ciuyll. For that same that pleses ther prynce has the strength of lalbe. wot if any mā bare thoos armys afore. for that thyng the Wich is myne With a rightwys tiytl With olde deseruyng may not be take fro me. ner the prynce may not do hit rightwysly.

¶ The fauritb maner of Whise We haue thoos armys the Wich We take on olde alone ꝓpur auctorite. as in theys days opynly We se. holb many poore men by thayr grace fauoure laboure or deseruyng: ar made nobuls. Sum by theyr prudens. Sū bi thyr mādod. sū bi ther strength. sū bi ther conig. sū bi od ūtuys

And of theys men mony by theyr alone autorite haue take armys to be borne to theym and to ther hayrs of whom it nedys not here to reherse ye namys. Neu the lers armys that be so taken they may lefully and frely beer. Bot yit they be not of so grete dignyte and autorite as thoos armys the which ar graunted day by day by the autorite of a prynce or of a lorde. Yet armys be a mannys propur auctorite take: if an other man haue not borne theym afore: be of strength enogh.

¶ And it is the oppynyon of moni men that an herod of armis may gyue armys. Bot I say if any sych armys be borne by any herod gyuyn that thoos armys be of no more auctorite then thoos armys the which be take by a mannys alone auctorite.

¶ Explicit.

¶ Here in thys boke afore ar contenyt the bokys of haukyng and hunting with other plesurs diuerse as in the boke appeers and also of Cootarmurs a nobull werke. And here nob endyth the boke of blasyng of armys translatyt and compyltyt togedyr at Seynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of oure lorde Jhū Crist. M. CCCC. lxxx vi.

¶ Hic finis diuſor geneſis valde vtilis vt intuentibus patebit

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